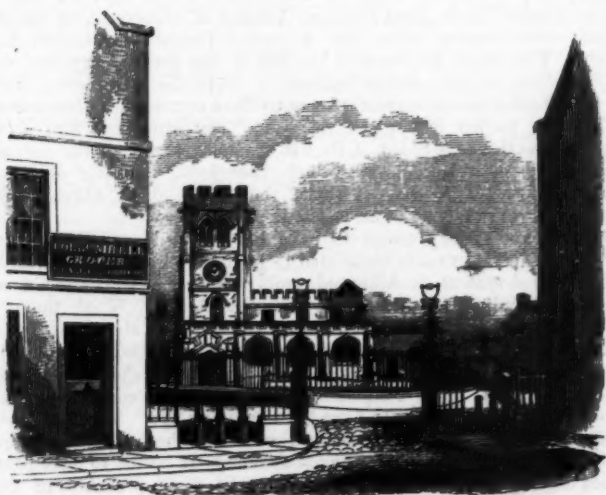


# THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1870.



THE DESTROYED CHURCH OF ST. ALKMUND, AS IT WAS IN 1833.

## ST. ALKMUND'S, DERBY, AND ITS OLDEST PARISH REGISTER (1538 TO 1645).

BY THE REV. W. BERESFORD.

THOSE who travel much on the Midland Railway are no doubt familiar with the tall and slender spire of S. Alkmund, which outstrips even the goodly height of All Saints' tower, and rises nearer heaven than any other building in Derby. But both spire and church are new, having been completed in 1846. The old church, which stood for ages on the same site, was, in its picturesque architecture and ivied walls, familiar to travellers in the old coaching days. By it rattled all the Derby-and-Nottingham conveyances, and almost under its shadow—still standing, though of fallen fortunes—was "The Fox and

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Owl,"—one of the most celebrated, and comfortable coaching hostels in Derby. The square tower of the old church was rebuilt in 1624; but the church itself must have been upwards of seven hundred years old. The accompanying engraving, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Mozley, represents the destroyed church of St. Alkmund. Before the Reformation it was a place of some note, for here was the shrine of Saint Alkmund, which was celebrated for many miracles, and to which the northern folk were much wont to make pilgrimages.

Alkmund, it seems, was the younger son of Alered, King of Northumbria. After being driven from his dominion in A.D. 774, he was slain in the battle of Kemsford, fought between Ethelmund, Prince of Mercia, and Weofatan, Duke of Wiltshire. Fuller says the battle was to recover lands from Wolstan, Viceroy of Worcester, to Ethelmund; and Simpson adds that Alkmund fought to reinstate his father. This is all we know of his life at the present day, and we are therefore, perhaps, rather inclined to slight his saintliness. But his piety and goodness certainly seem to have commended themselves wonderfully to his Saxon countrymen. They canonized him soon after his death; and about A.D. 915 he was chosen as the patron saint of the collegiate church which Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, and Lady of the Mercians, then founded at Shrewsbury. March 19th was the day of his festival.

S. Alkmund's body seems to have been buried at Lilleshall, in Shropshire, and afterwards translated to Derby, where it was enshrined, and the old church of S. Alkmund built over it in yet Saxon times. We have a relic of S. Alkmund's shrine still left. When the old church was pulled down in 1844, a solid coffin-shaped stone was found (see Plate xxviii). It is 6ft. 4in. long; 2ft. 3in. broad at the head; 1ft. 5in. broad at the foot; and a foot thick. The upper surface is smooth except a line of roughness towards the right edge, some four inches broad, which seems to have been made by age. The right side is much more worn and defaced than the left, and both sides are sculptured with arches in a rude Saxon fashion. It seems to have been placed originally against the northern wall—most probably in the chancel where it was found—and, since the ends were left in a rough quarry state, it doubtless lay under a canopy, was fitted into a mural arch, and as one part of the surface is so much smoother than the other, it may have borne a recumbent figure. Can this strange stone be only a sham coffin? The shrine, we are told, was "discomposed by the Reformation."

The oldest register of S. Alkmund's is a neat volume of parchment. The entries begin in 1538, and end in 1751. But owing to the spreading modern hand which the Rev. H. Cantrell wrote, the last 39 years take up far more pages than all the others.

On the fly-leaf, divers and sundry parish clerks have tried their hands, *e. g.* "1716 Tho. osbiston pish. Clark to Mr. H. Cantrell." "Johannes Rosell Ludinagister & B.m.D., 1683." "Isaac Linnett parish clarke." "William Band parish clarke at St. Aulkmund in Derby, 1683." "John Rosell, scripsit." "Solomon Roberts, 1698 Juli."

Before commencing the Register, Thomas Swetnam inserts a long introductory paragraph in Latin, of which I here append Glover's translation.

*"A Capitulum or Ecclesiastical Constitution, by the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the rest of the Clergy, &c., concerning the safe custody of registers in churches.*

"Because we are desirous that the registers in churches (which are of great importance) should be faithfully preserved, we think proper in the first place to declare, that in all visitations the ministers and churchwardens should be instructed in the royal injunctions, which are diligently to be observed in that matter. In the second place, that the books destined for this purpose may be the more safely kept and preserved for the information of posterity, let them be for the future formed of parchment, at the expense of the parishioners, and not only let the names of those who were baptized or were married, or were buried during the reign of our most serene mistress Elizabeth, be transcribed from the old paper books in their due order at the parish expense, but the names of all who in future may be baptized, married, or buried. And lest any error should be committed, either through design or negligence, let those names that have been inserted during each week in these books, be read openly and distinctly by the minister on each LORD'S day, at the close of morning and evening service, and let the day and month be added to each circumstance severally. Moreover, when the inscription of many names shall have filled up any whole page, then we order that such page shall be verified by the subscribing of the names of the minister and churchwardens. The same is to be done with every page of transcriptions from the old paper books, each page is to be first carefully collated with the original, nor is the register book to be committed to the custody of any individual, but we order that it be kept in a public chest, and preserved under three locks; so that no churchwarden without the minister, nor the minister without both the churchwardens can open it. Lastly, a copy of the inscription of such names through each year must annually be made and transmitted by the churchwardens to the registry of the Bishop of the diocese, and there received without the payment of any fee, and carefully preserved in the archives of the Bishop. Whoever shall transgress in any of these particulars, let him be punished according to the extent of his transgression. This capitulum or constitution, is issued under the letters patent of her royal majesty, ratified, confirmed, and established at Westminster, in the fortieth year of her reign, &c.

"This register was written out by Thomas Swetnam, minister of this church of Saint Alkmund at Derby, according to the ancient copy—Elias Bradshawe, and Robert Sleigh, wardens, 1598.

"Glory, praise, and honour be to GOD.

"Amen."

In accordance with the above we find the hand of Thomas Swetnam from 1538 to 1605, in which latter year he was succeeded by John Hollingham. The first notice of transcription for the Bishop's visitation is in 1589.

Perhaps the following entries may be interesting :—

#### MINISTERS, &c.

Ao' DI.

1539. Johannes Bath, pastor hujus Ecclesie, sepult. est Junii 24.

1540. Thoms Ragge, pastor hujus Ecclesie, sepult. est Feb. 19.

1541. Nicholas Jones, minister, sepult. est Aprilis 10.

1551. Sepult. est Guilielmus Elton, pastor, Sept. 25.

1556. (Old English characters, in red).

"Sepultus est Johannes Mariatte pastor hujus Ecclesie postquam sese laqueo videlicet funiculo minime campana suspenderat vitamq. miserime finierat. Junii 14. Deus det aliis meliorem gratis mensuram Nota. fregit. Capanâ corporis gravitate et casu."

1558. Sep. Ric. Piorke aeditimus hujus Ecclesie Nov. 13.

1560. Sep. Rogerus Bartholomew, pastor hujus Ecclesie Maii 29.

1561. S. Henricus Brittlebank, Presbiter, Nov. 25.\*

\* Several entries occur soon after the Reformation in which the interred person is described as "Presbiter."

1583. S. Henricus Moore, pater meus Nov. 11.  
 1586. Nota—dnus Moore discescit a cura animarū hujus parochiæ st<sup>i</sup>. Alkmūdi Junii 24 A°. D<sup>i</sup>. 1586, et postero die succescit Thomæ Swetnam curamq. animarum ibidem in se suscepit.  
 Suffragio et permisso Balinorū tūc existentū Burgessorum totius deniq. parochiæ. A°. Reg. Elizab. 28.  
 Eduardo Turnero et Richardo Fletcherō Balinis.  
 1587. B. Maria fil. Thom. Swetnā Sep. 2.  
 S. Johannes Swetnā Sept. 16.  
 1589. Mortua Alisia uxor Thom. Swetnā Martii 23.  
 1590. Conjugantur Thom. Swetnam & Helena Barret Sep. 7.  
 (He had previously placed a note of admiration against an entry relating to the Barret family.)  
 1591. B. Antonius fil. Thom. Swetnam Oct. 8.  
 1596. S. Henricus Morise, Ecclesiæ clericus Sep. 2.  
 1597. S. Emmota mater Thomæ Swetnam quæ vixisset 87 annos Nov. 6.  
 (next) B. Rebecca fil. Thom. Swetnam, Nov. 20.  
 (S. May 19, 1600.)  
 Margareta fil. Thom. Swetnam, martii 26.  
 1599. B. Elizabeth fil. Thomæ Swetnam maii.  
 S. Antonius fil. Thomæ Swetnam Aug. 18.  
 1600. B. Josephus fil. Thom. Swetnam Oct. 5.  
 1603. Obiit mortem Johannes Walton Archidiaconus Darbiæ Junii primo die sepultus vero apud templū omnīū sanctorum 6 die Junii.  
 Con. Thomæ Swetnam Junior et Anna Uthwhat, Julii 3.  
 Sep. Georgius Swetnam frater..... dicti Thom. Swetnam,  
 1605. Johannes Hollingham 29 Septembris 1605 succcessit Thomæ Swetnam ministræ hujus parochiæ.....  
 (In 1603, the minister having already perpetrated several mistakes and repeated them, gives up Latin in despair.)  
 1621. S. Thomas Goodwyn about the age of thirty-three years maister of Artes and parson of Langley.†  
 1625. A note on the death of Dr. Master, Chanc. Lich.  
 1626. (Double entry). My deare & onely Sonne Henrye Coke, a full minister and a Preacher of y<sup>e</sup> worde of god, havinge accomplished y<sup>e</sup> full age of twenty & five yeares died, of y<sup>e</sup> bleedings of a veine broken inwardlye y<sup>e</sup> thirteenth day of July (1626) about high noone (Let my soul, &c.) and was buried in y<sup>e</sup> upper east side of y<sup>e</sup> chancell..... July 14.  
 1645. "Hic terminatur ministirale officium Henrici Coke hujus parochiæ pastoris ....."

An unusually large number of very respectable families are noticed in this register. Among the most prominent are the following—

#### THE GISBURNES OF DERBY.

1539. B. Alicia fil. Thom. Gisburne Jun. 14.  
 1541. B. Thos. fil. do.  
 1554. S. Thos. Gisburne Sep. 20.  
 1543. B. Jone fil. Thom. Gisburne Junii 27.  
 1582. B. Eliz. fil. Thom. Gisburne.  
 1585. B. Thom. fil. Thom. Gisburne.  
 1627. B. Roger Gisburne Ap. 25.  
 1627. B. Thomas son of Thomas & Jane Gisburne.

#### THE PARKERS OF LITTLE EATON.

(Said to be the same family as Parker Earl of Macclesfield.)

1538. B. Margeris fil. Thom. Parker, Dec. 24.  
 1540. C. Robertus Coningham & Johanna Parker June 20.

† If all the above were ministers of S. Alkmund's, perhaps the great mortality is accounted for by the fact that their stipend was but £8 per annum after the Reformation.



1554. S. Thomas Parker de pra Eton Aug. 2.  
S. Margareta Parker Aug. 26.  
1556. S. Edmundus P. de pra Eton feb. 16.  
1557. B. Johannes fil. Thom. P. de pra Eton Maii 1.  
1548. B. Gilbertus fil. Thom. P. July 23.  
1544. B. Jone fil. Johannis P. Feb. 11.  
1546. B. Margareta fil. Johannis P. July 26.  
1587. C. Gulihelmus P. & Johanna Buxton Nov. 20.  
1558. S. Hellena P.  
S. T. Parker.  
1560. S. Francis P. de Darley.  
S. Nicholas P.  
1578. B. John fil. Edmundi Parker.  
1583. B. Henricus fil. Edmundi P.  
1589. C. Richard Storer et Hellena P.  
1605. C. Jasperus P. & Isabella Biley May.  
1614. B. Henry y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Henry P. March 11.  
1632. M. Rowland Lichfield & Hellen Parker.

## THE LISTERS OF LITTLE CHESTER.



In 1611 these arms are said to have been in S. Alkmund's church—"Ermine, on a fesse, S, 3 mullets, A," impaling "A, a bend S." Round them was the following inscription: "Anthony Lister, Gentleman, and Alice his wife. They had issue, Henry Anthony Lister, which Anthony dyed the 30th day of November, 1592. Alice his wife died Ao. Dom. 1600, and left 4 sones and 4 daughters, vist.—Anthony, Henry, Richard, William, Alice, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary."\* On another hatchment

was—"per pale indented S, and Ermine, over all a chevron frette, Or."†

CREST.—A buck's head erased, proper.

Eight generations of the family are described in the Visitation of 1611. Anthony Lister, the then representative, had two sons, John and Anthony. John the elder was nine years of age. John Lister the fourth in descent, married the heiress of Meysham of Eaton.

## EXTRACTS.

1539. Baptiz. Maria fil. Richardi Lister Aprilis 5.  
1541. Bap. Elizabeth fil. Richardi Lister Julii 23.  
1547. B. Roberts & Johannes filii Ric. Lister.  
1548. S. Maria Lister.  
1558. Bap. Antonius fil. Antonii Lister, de pra Cestria Nov. 21  
1553. Sep. Johannes Lister de pra-cestria Ap. 15.  
1555. Bap. Henricus fil. Antonii Lister ..... Maii 20.  
1556. C. Willia Bradshaw & Agnes Lister Sep. 6.  
1567. B. Ric. Lister fil. Antonii Lister Oct. 18.  
1580. B. Alisia fil. Antonii Lister, Novemb. 13.  
1585. S. Hellena Lister Octob. 26.  
1566. B. Maria fil. Antonii Lister, Aug. 19.  
1543. B. Roland, fil. Ric. Lister Dec. 19.  
1546. B. Ricardo fil. Ric. Lister Ap. 9.  
1592. S. Antonii Lister pra Cestria, gen. Nov. 50.  
1599. B. Alisia fil. Ric. Lister.  
1600. B. Mildreda fil. Antonii Lister gen. Mar. 10.  
1602. Bap. Johannes fil. Antonii Lister gen. Sep. 26.

\* Simpson, I., 319. † MSS. Brit. Mus.

1604. Bap. Maria fil. Antonii Lyster gen. Nov. 10.  
 1606. Bap. Anthonius fil. do. Aug. 19.  
 1613. Chrystened Ellen y<sup>e</sup> da. of Anthony Lister, May 8.  
 1619. Chr. William sonne of Anthony Lister.  
 1634. B. John sonne of John Lyster Oct. 16.  
 1636. B. Edward y<sup>e</sup> sonne of John Lyster May 2.  
 1637. B. William do. and of Judith his wife July 9.  
     Buried Edward.  
     Buried Anthony Lister Jul. 29.  
 1637. M. George Linard & Anne Lister.  
 1640. Bur. Richard sonne of John & Judith Lister.  
 1643. Bap. Thomas y<sup>e</sup> sone of John Lyster, Ap. 19.

## THE GOODWYNS.

The Goodwins come into notice towards the middle of the seventeenth century. Upon the South wall of Old S. Alkmund's was a tablet of alabaster bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the bodye of Francis Goodwin of this pariah, twice Bailiffe of Derby, he dyed the 11th December, 1626, aged 78: in the middle iale also lyeth buried Isabell his wife, aged 62: they lived in holy wedlock 42 yeares, had issue 3 sons and one daughter, viz., Eliz., Samuel, Thomas, Francis, who djed the 10th April, 1619; near to her lyeth Thomas, Master of Arts, Parson of Kirk Langley, he dyed the 28th of November, 1621: Aged 31. Samuel dyed the 28th May, 1624, Aged 37: buried in Leigh Church, in Staffordshire: Elizabeth, wife to Richard Brandreth, dyed the 11th February, 1632, Aged 47, and lyeth near her mother: Francis yet living: which Richard Brandreth and William eldest son of Samuel caused this monument to be erected."

By it was an old frame hanging up, and a Lozenge bearing, *Argent*, 3 boars' heads erased, erect, *sable*; a mullet, *gules*.

1590. B. Tho. fil Francis Goodwin.  
 1582. B. Dorothea fil- Francis Goodwin.  
 1583. B. Eliz. da. of above.  
 1587. B. Samuel son of above.  
 1598. B. Thomas fil. F. Goodwin.  
 1605. C. Ric. Brandrith et Elisabetha Goodwin.  
 1620. Chr. Francis y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Francis Goodwin.  
     S. y<sup>e</sup> above.  
 1621. Bur. Thomas Goodwyn, about the age of 33 years, M.A., and Parson of Langley.  
 1626. Ch. Francis 3rd sonne of Francis & Eliza Goodwin.  
 1632. B. Thomas y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Francis Goodwyn Aug. 22.  
 1635. B. Jane y<sup>e</sup> da. of Francis G. & Sara his wife.  
 1642. B. William Goodwyn.

## THE BATES OF LITTLE CHESTER.



There were two families of Bate in Derbyshire, the one of which "had been of Little Chester for three generations in 1662 (Lysons cxvii.) Nathaniel Bate, the representative of the family, whose name appears in the intended list of Knights of the Royal Oak, was then unmarried. Richard, a younger brother, had four sons."

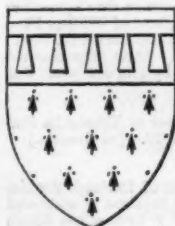
ARMS—*Sable*, a fesse, *or*, between three dexter hands, *argent*.

CREST—A cross patée.

## EXTRACTS.

1591. B. Antonius fil Antonii Bate mercatori. Decob. 23.  
 1592. B. Thom<sup>s</sup>. fil. Antonii Bate, mercatori.  
 1595. B. Robert fil. Antonii Bate, mercatori.  
 1597. S. Elizabeth 'uxor Ric. Bate.  
       B. Maria fil. Antonii Bate, mercatori.  
 1598. S. Antonius Bate, olim mercator apud Turka in Tripoli qui quide vir fuit pius  
       integer et honestus omnib. deniq. amari dignus obiit morte p<sup>re</sup>m<sup>o</sup>-cc<sup>o</sup>trime  
       Maii 15.  
       B. Nathanael fil. Nathanaelis Bate Julii 29.  
 1605. B. Johannes Bate fil Nathanielis Bate parva Cestria, gen. Sep. 29.  
 1613. Bur. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> wyfe of Mr. Robert Bate, of little Chester (a woman singular  
       for all virtue and godlinesse).  
 1614. Christened Elizabeth da. of Nathaniel Bate Oct. 9.  
 1616.       " Richard son       " June 30.  
 1617.       " Edward       " Nov. 7.  
       Buried do. do. do.  
 1618. Christend Jane da. of Nathaniel Bate Nov. 22.  
 1619. Buried Jane the wyfe of N. B. of Little Chester, a moste virtuous gentlewoman  
       Sep. 21.  
 1620. Buried Thomas Bate.  
 1622. Baptized Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> da. of Henry Bate (f) of Little Eaton.  
 1623. Buried Bridgett da. of Nathanael Bate Nov. 10.  
       Bapt. Dorothea do. do. Nov. 19.  
 1625. Bap. Mary       "       " Ap. 12.  
 1626. Bap. Florence       "       " } 27 Ap.  
       and of Kate his wife.  
       Buried Mr. Robert Bate of Little Chester.  
 1627. Bap. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> da. of N. Bate & Katherine his wife Oct. 8.  
       B<sup>r</sup>. Edward Bate.  
 1628. Mar. Henry Smith & Jane Bate by virtue of a licence.  
 1629. Bap. Sara da. of N. Bate & Katherine his wife, Nov. 11.  
       Bap. Catherine da. of do. do. Nov. 17.  
 1631. Bap. Nathanael fil do.  
 1632. 19 March.  
       Whereas Katherine y<sup>e</sup> wyfe of Nathanael Bate of Little Chester, within y<sup>e</sup>  
       parish of St. Alkmund's, Derby, being great with child and (by reason of  
       her health) infirm and weak, and therefore not able to feed upon fish meates  
       without apparent damage (as I am credibly informed) I doe therefore  
       by these presents permitt (so farr forth as by the statutes of the kingdom  
       I may) unto y<sup>e</sup> said Katherine Bate to provide for herself, and to feed upon  
       such flesh meates, as by the said statute are licenced, in this case during  
       all y<sup>e</sup> time of her sickness and noe longer. In Witnesse whereof I have  
       hereunto set my hand. H. COKE, Minister and Preacher of the Word of  
       God in the Parish of St. Alkmund's aforesaid. Test. Thomas Nash.  
 1532. Bap. Humphrey y<sup>e</sup> Sonne of Nathanel Bate., May 17.  
 1534. Bap. John y<sup>e</sup> sonne (& twentieth child) of N. Bate of Little Chester, Feb. 5.  
 1642. Bur. Humphrey son of N. Bate March 13.  
 1645. Bur. Mary Bate Sep. 10.

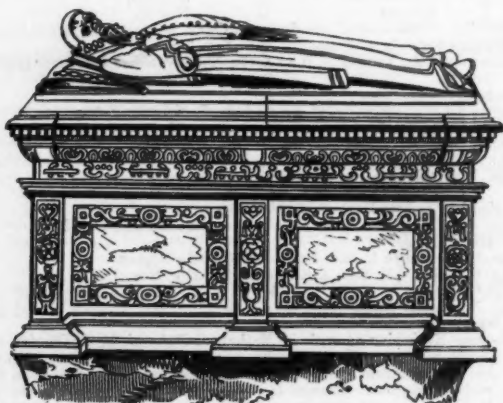
## THE BULLOCKS OF DARLEY ABBEY.



They were a younger branch of the Bullocks of Onston. After the dissolution of the abbey the site was granted in 1541 to Sir William West, who altered some of the conventual buildings, or built a house thereon for his own residence. His son sold it in 1574 to John Bullock, Esq. The Bullocks rebuilt the Abbey house, and remained seated there for about eighty years, after which they removed to Brampton. The heiress of this branch, about the middle of the seventeenth century married Hayne, whose heiress married Dale.

ARMS of Bullock of Darley Abbey.—*Ermine*, on a chief, *gules*, a label of five points, *Or*, (Impaling a fesse engrailed between 6 cross crosslets.)  
 CREST.—Seven arrows, six in saltire and one in base, *gules*, feathered and headed, *argent*, enfiled with a mural crown of the last.

There is a fine old monument of alabaster to John Bullock, Esq. in St. Alkmund's church. On it lies the figure of a man in his gown; his head resting on his right hand, a book in his left hand, and another in the place of a pillow. There was formerly a great deal of writing in gilt characters on the two tables in the side of the tomb, which are now quite clear of any inscription. This monument is shown on the accompanying engraving.



## EXTRACTS.

1577. Bap. Franciscus fil. Johannis Bullocke Armigeri. Oct. 12.  
 1578. Bap. Sarah fil. Johannis Bullocke Armigeri Jan. 1.  
 1579. Sep. the above, maii. 7.  
 1580. B. Henricus fil. Johannis Bullocke Armigeri Maii 9.  
 1582. B. Katherena Bullocke fil. J. B. arm. Junii 10.  
 E. Elizabetha uxor Johannis Bullocke Armig. Aug. 13.  
 (Near the tomb of John Bullock, above-mentioned, was the following inscription on an alabaster slab—"Here lyeth Elizabeth late wife of John Bullocke of Darley, Esq., which Elizabeth dyed the 11th day of August, 1582. She had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters, 2 of which daughters died before her and lie here by their uncle. Elizabeth was the daughter of William Pireson of London, and Anne his wife, daughter of William Carkerke, Gent: William and Anne had issue 5 sons and 3 daughters. Anne after married Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, Knight, and had issue by him one son. Job ix. 19. Vincit (7 Vivit) post funera virtus.")  
 1586. S. Katherena Bullocke Apr. 23.  
 1596. Matrimonio conjungantur Franciscus Fitzherbert Armiger et Elizabetha Bullocke, generosa, fil. Johannis Bullocke, Armigeri Jan. 26. [ou licentia.]  
 1607. S. Johannes Bullocke de Darley Armiger Oct. 13.  
 1610. B. John y<sup>e</sup> Sonne of John Bullocke Esquire 17 June.  
 1612. (Large hand italics) Thomas the sonne of John Bullock of Darleigh Esquier was borne upon y<sup>e</sup> the thirteenth day of October and baptized y<sup>e</sup> eight and twentieth day of y<sup>e</sup> same month, being y<sup>e</sup> festivall of y<sup>e</sup> twoe saints Simon and Jude. Anno (ut supra) 1612.

1616. Christened Barbara y<sup>e</sup> da. of John B. of Darleigh, Esq.  
Buried y<sup>e</sup> above.
1617. William y<sup>e</sup> sonne of J. B. of D., Esq. was borne y<sup>e</sup> twentieth daye of January  
& chrysteneth y<sup>e</sup> fifth Feb.
1619. Ch. Dorothe the da. of J. B. Nov. 7, Born Oct. 29.
1628. Katherine the wyfe of John Bullocke of Darley Esquier, a moste renowned  
gentleman & compleat with all vertues divine & humayne dyed and was  
buried at Norton May 20.
1632. "A true copy of a Licence for y<sup>e</sup> eatinge of flesh (in Lent) granted unto John  
Bullock of Darleigh Esquier as follows. March 20; 1632.  
"Whereas I have been certified by y<sup>e</sup> judgment of a learned Phisition that  
John Bullock of Darleigh Abbey Esquier, whose altogethor with his whole  
family go to y<sup>e</sup> Parish church of St. Alkmund's in Derby (whereof I am  
Curat) is somethinge diseased & for y<sup>e</sup> present (no doubt...fasting Damages  
y<sup>e</sup> bodily health) not safe (?) to feed upon fishe. Therefore (acordinge to  
y<sup>e</sup> Statute in that case provided) I doe by this License permitt unto him...  
.....to provide for himself & to feed upon such flesh meate (acording  
to the direction of his phisition) as &c. &c. &c.  
H. COKE, Minister.  
Test. THOMAS NASH Church Warden  
his mark N."
1635. Another similar licence to Isabella B. dated March 14, 1635.
1636. Married Robert Holte and Katherine Bullocke of y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Norton July 31.  
(Buried Thos. Bullocke of Leydesley in the co. of Stafford).
1641. Mr. John Bullock of Darley Esquire dyed May the 19.
1642. Married at Alestrye Mr. Francis Cavendish & Dorothy Bullocke November 13.

## THE SACHEVERELS.



After the dissolution of Darley Abbey, Robert Sacheverel, Esq., took possession of the site, &c., for a short time, as keeper of the Abbey Estate for the Crown. He purchased the materials of the church with its aisles, the Lady chapel, St. Sythe's chapel, and the altars, candlesticks, organ, timber, paving, roofs, grave-stones, with the metal in them, which were valued to him at £26.

1547. C. Radulphus Sacheverell & Maria Astell Julii 5.  
1547-8. B. Henricus fil. Radulphi Sacheverell Jan. 10.  
1551. B. Maria fil. Radulphi Sacheverell Martii 11.  
1554. B. Guilhelmus fil. Radulphi Sacheverell de Derley Dec. 1.  
1555. B. Antonius fil Radulphi Shacheverall de Derley.  
1556. B. Luce fil. do. do.  
1557. Johannes fil. Radulphi Sacheverell feb. 3.  
1559. S. the above March 2.  
1566. S. Guilhelmus Sacheverall Sep. 22.  
Opposite these entries, are special marks of observation in the margin of the register.
1541. C. Henry Osburne & Dorothea Sacheverell Jan. 16.  
Brandreth, and Fisher, a merchant, occur, with marks of note.  
Stanley, Alsopp, Sandars, and Sympson, are frequently mentioned.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, &amp;c.

Ninety-one persons died of the Plague in this Parish, which began 1592, Feb. 2, being the date of the first interment, and Oct. 4, 1593, the last. It seems to have raged with especial virulence in the part

of the parish adjoining the river, one family of the name of Slighe, living on the bridge, being almost destroyed.

1597. S. Robertus Swif, nullius filius, Feb. 7.  
 1590. Nota. Johanna uxor Richardi Burtoni de p̄væ Eton peperit uno partu tres filios quorum unus baptizatus maii 10 reliqui duo obierūt mortem maii 12.  
 1592. S. Thoms Ball qui centessimu et decimum vicisset annum Nov. 17.  
 1590. S. Edvardus Locker publicio nomeclator, martii 24.  
 1597. Concessit fato Johannes Wooddmise.....p̄væ Cestrie, non sepultus, quia laqueo seipsum suspendit, Deus det aliis meliorē gratiā Apr. 3.  
 S. Johannes Tighe, musicus Maii 15.  
 1601. An illegible note on the falling of St. Werburg's tower.  
 1604. S. Franciscus fil. Francisci Babington generosi.  
 1605. S. Edvardus fil. Francisci Bishope Londiniensis.  
 1606. S. puer inventus Parvæ Cestrie in agris Radulphi Halfi.....Darwentionē 4 Nov.  
 1607. S. Anthonius Bradborne, Generosus, Junii 21.  
 1613. S. Thomas & Anna the twynne borne children of Thomas Walker tenne weekes before their time whereof Anna dyed & was buried y<sup>e</sup> same day viz. Feb. 15.  
 S. Thomas (the other) Feb. 20.  
 1614. S. A stranger that dyed in the tyth barne, Aug. 24.  
 1618. S. Joan Semper a widow out of y<sup>e</sup> alms house.  
 1620. A certayne prisoner brought unto y<sup>e</sup> gaole and guarded.....comming over the Mary bridge leapt over into the water & drowde himselfe, and was buried by the highway side close at the foote of the bridge, June 28.  
 1624. Marriage Licences appear common.  
 S. Anne y<sup>e</sup> wyfe of Nicholas Hogakinsonne (one of the beste women that I have known).  
 1624. Mense Augusti Campanarium Sanct' Alkmundi denuo reconditum est, et Campana quarta refusta. Henrico Coke ministro, Thoma Burne et Samuel Storer Economis, Roberto Caddow et Josepho Reeve operariis et finitum est opus integrum decimo quarto die ejusdem mensis Augusti 1624, quo die Rex Jacobus una cum Carolo Principe villam Derbeyam in progressu intraverunt et duos noctes in eadem villa—tautes.  
 1625. S. Anthony Scattergood, a yong man of greate hope.  
 (Hamlett now seems to be a favourite name).  
 Here the annual headings containing the year of our Lord and of Kg. Charles I. go into deep mourning.  
 1637. The Plague began in Derby this year ; but only 9 deaths seem to have resulted from it in this parish.  
 1645. Hic terminatur ministrale officium Henrici Coke.....

The immediate family of Rowland Cotton, a worthy lawyer, seems to have found a full record here.

1604. S. Rolandus Cotton, Legis peritus, erat vir pius et honestus Ap. 24.  
 1583. B. Marga fil. Rowlandi Cottoni.  
 B. Maria do.  
 1584. B. John fil. Rowlandi Cottoni.  
 1587. B. Roulandus fil. Rowlandi Cottoni.  
 1594. B. Thom. fil. Rowlandi Cottoni.

There are a number of entries relating to the Royal Family. On the accession of James I., the parson winds up a loyal note with this burst—

" Vivat Rex Jacobus ! Vivat Rex Jacobus—Fiat."

S. Alkmund's, Derby.

(To be continued.)

# CHURCH NOTES FROM WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, CO. SURREY.

BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.M.

THE following Church Notes and Extracts from the Parish Register of Walton-on-the-Hill were taken on the 3rd of November, 1867, and will, I hope, be deemed worthy of preservation in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," though taken in a parish far distant from the counties to the illustration of whose antiquities its pages are more especially devoted. The church at Walton is now under repair, and a north aisle is about to be added. The Carews mentioned in the Extracts from the Registers were Lords of the Manor in former times, and were seated at Beddington, Co. Surrey. It will be observed that the coat of arms on the monument of Archdeacon Pope is evidently the same as the Earls of Downe with which Pope the poet is said to have been connected.

In the chancel, upon the floor :—

Johannes Lear  
Armiger et presbiter  
Magni Laboris Ecclesiastes Mercedis minimæ  
vicariæ tenuis non tenuis vicarius  
Majoris Tituli dignus quia non ambiebat  
Liberos Reliquit Dorotheam et Mariam  
Solatium vitæ Mortis Solamen  
Cælestis in sola terrestri Exit Tabernaculo  
Juli 11; Christi 1662. Etatis Suse 49  
Corpus viduum viduata Conjux  
Amori in æternâ Conjugalî  
Sub hoc Marmore reponi curavit  
Ad Mundi vespera mane resurrectionis  
Bathshua Lear.

Heere Is In terred The body of Edward  
pope Archdeacon Of Gloucester  
And Rector of this parish

Honored  
For his piety And paines In  
Preaching And Chatuchising  
Learned

In Hebrew Greeke Latine And In Tie (sic) Artes  
Beloved

For His Courteous demeanour To All persons  
Charitable

To Blind To Lame To Sick To Sore To poor  
Now Rewarded

For His piety Workes Of Charity And hospitalitie  
Resteth heere

Quod Claudi potuit hic Iacet.

To eternize his Memory This is heere  
Ereated hee Died the 26 of December  
1671.

ARMS.—A chevron charged with five fleur-de-lis between three griffins' heads erased.  
CREST.—Out of a coronet two griffins' heads' addorsed.

To the Memory  
of Frances Widow of Thomas Goddard  
Citizen and Apothecary of London  
she was daughter of Walter Acton  
Citizen and Mercer of London



and Katherine his wife  
Aunt to the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Acton  
many Years Rector of this Parish.  
She departed this Life  
Sep<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1771. Aged 72 Years.

On the north wall of the chancel :—

Sacred to the Memory of  
THOMAS FISCHER

late Major of the 48<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Bengal Native Infantry  
who died at Gowaratti in Assam 24 July 1847 aged 50 years.  
In the several important departments to which he was appointed, both Civil and Military, his abilities and gallant conduct upon all occasions procured for him repeated commendation. He was proud of a profession which he adorned by his literary and scientific attainments : high principled, just, and forbearing, he was deservedly beloved in life, and in death deeply lamented.

Also to the Memory of  
FREDERIC HORATIO FISCHER  
late surgeon in the Bengal Army of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> East India Company  
who died at Quebec Lower Canada  
where he had gone for the restoration of his health  
January 15<sup>th</sup>, 1835, aged 29 years.

Non est vivere sed valere vita.

Sacred to the Memory of  
JOHN PHILLIP FISCHER, Esq<sup>re</sup>.  
of Pebble Combe and Walton Oaks.  
in this parish  
who died 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1865  
in the 64<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

Two windows on the north side of the chancel are filled with coloured glass, and have these inscriptions :—

Memory of Maud, B Sept. 24, 1855, D Jan. 25, 1858.

In Memoriam Walter Brooks, obiit 29 Dec. 1853. Æ 26.

In the east window are these arms :—

*Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three torteaux each charged with an escallop of the field.

*Argent*, a saltire *sable*, a crescent for difference ; on a shield of pretence, *argent*, a chevron between three mascles *sable*.

In a south window in the chancel :—

Per chevron *azure* and *gules* three covered cups *argent*.

There is no monument in the nave, but there are two hatchments, both with this coat :—

*Argent*, three talbots'-heads erased *sable*, between nine cross-crosslets *gules*, and on a shield of pretence, or, a chevron between three lions' gambes erased *gules*.

CREST.—A talbot's-head erased *sable*.

These are for Ambrose Hall, Gent., and Ann his wife, daughter and co-heir of Haslett (†) Powell.

The Parish Registers are in good condition, and are kept in the vestry. The earliest is a small 12mo. volume, upon the sixth leaf of which is the following note :—"This Booke was made anno 1581, for the Christenings. Written by James Leslie, Curat., anno 1618, prid Cal Junij." I add a few extracts—

#### BAPTISMS.

Fraunces Cordell, the daughter of Robt. Cordell, clerke, Parson of this pish of Walton, borne the xv<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1603, baptized xxii. of the saide month.

William Mathew, the sone of Thomas Mathew, baptized the xxi<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, 1605.  
 John Mathew was baptized the 8<sup>d</sup> day of March, 1611.  
 Julian Hooker, daughter of John Hooker, was baptized the fifteenth day of februarye, 1623.  
 Jane, the daughter of John Barnes, gent., bapt. Januarie the nyynth in the year 1630.  
 Adam, the son of Edward Tyler, Rectoris huius Ecclesie, baptized Aprilis 24<sup>th</sup> in the year 1631.  
 Mary, the daughter of Mr. Nich. Carew and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized Maij 2<sup>o</sup>. 1639.  
 Thomas, sonne of Thomas Hall & Anne his wife, was baptized Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> day, 1645.  
 1647. Francis, the son of Bartholomew Clerke, Esq., and Margaret his wife, was baptized y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of October.  
 1664. Elizabeth, daughter of George & Elizab. Pope, bapt. y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> of March.  
 1670. Catherine, daughter of George & Elizabeth Pope, bapti March 27<sup>th</sup>.  
 Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Savage, Rector of this parish and Elizabeth his wife, was born January the 10<sup>th</sup>, and baptized the 28<sup>th</sup> of January 1694.  
 Diana, the daughter of Robert and El. Savage, was born y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> of June, and baptized y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of July, 1693.  
 Thomas, y<sup>e</sup> son of Robert and Elizabeth Savage, was baptized January y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1694.  
 Susannah, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Robert Savage, Rector of this parish, was baptized August y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>, born y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1697.  
 Robert, y<sup>e</sup> son of Robert and Elizabeth Savage, was baptized January y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, born December y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>, 1698.

## MARRIAGES.

1664. Mr. Humphrey Graves, of London, Merchant, & Elizabeth Radcliffe, widow, were married Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>, cum Licentia.  
 1665. Mr. John Franklyn, of y<sup>e</sup> pish of St. Andrew Undershaft, in London, Merchant, and Mrs. Anne Everson, of St. Steven, Coleman Street, London, were married Feb. the 19<sup>th</sup>, cum licentia.  
 1666. John Wickham, of Chipstead, & Isabel Pope of this pish, were married July y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>.  
 Mr. Robert Bellane, of the Parish of Stepney, in Middlesex, & Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner, of Okeham in Surry, were married by Licence Feb<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>o</sup>, 1694.

## BURIALS.

1634. Jane, the wife of John Mynne, Esq., sepulta. feb. 13<sup>th</sup>.  
 1640. Michael, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Edward Tyler, Rector, was buried May y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> day.  
 Edward Tyler, Rector of this pish, was buried y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, An. dñi. 1640.  
 Nicholas Carew, Esquire, was buried Aug. y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, Anno dñi 1643.  
 1652. Nathaniell Pope buried Decemb. 29<sup>th</sup>.  
 1653. A child of a stranger buried March 17.  
 1654. George pope was buried Jan. y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>.  
 1668. Elizabeth, the daughter of S<sup>r</sup>. Jurdan Craslan, Knight, was buried the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill.  
 1671. Richard pope was buried June 17<sup>th</sup>.  
 1671. Widdow pope was buried Octob. 17<sup>th</sup>.  
 Mr. John Leir, minister of God's Word, was buried July the 13<sup>th</sup>, 1662.  
 Elizabeth, y<sup>e</sup> wife of George Pope was buried feb. y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1700.

I ought to add that the tower of the church is of modern date, but contains three old bells, one of which has no inscription, the others have these legends:—

1. Robertus Mot me facit 1591. On a shield 3 bells.
2. Will<sup>m</sup>. Eldridge made me, 1683.

In the rectory house is some stained glass, formerly in the church, with this coat, a chevron *ermine* between three escallops, impaling a chevron between three pomegranates, *or*.

The names, Mathew, Hooker, Yong, Hall (of Kingswood), Bartlet, Franke, and Wren, occur frequently in the Registers.

## THE FONT IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

BY THE REV. C. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

THE Rev. Dr. Milner, in his *History of Winchester*, calls the font the *Cruz Antiquariorum*. His words, however, refer rather to the sculptured legends upon it than to the font itself. It is by no means singular either in shape or size, but for years the sculptures round the basin puzzled all enquirers.

The upper portion is a solid block of jet marble, somewhat of a coarse slaty texture, and in it is hollowed out a circular basin. This stands upon a massive central column of the same material as the basin, having raised angular projections around it about two inches apart; and at each corner is a smaller column, around two of which run spiral bands in basso-relievo. Two of the smaller columns are evidently modern, and the other two, if coeval with the font, are not as the sculptor left them. They fit badly to the font, and would lead one to suppose that it had been thrown down at some time, or that it had been made up of discordant materials.

The dimensions of it, as given by Woodward,\* are as follows:—entire height, 3ft. 2in.; length of side of bowl, 3ft. 3in.; depth of bowl, 1ft. 6½in. diameter of basin, 2ft. 4in. at top and 1ft. 7in. at bottom; depth of basin, 1ft. 3in.; height of central shaft, 1ft. 6in.; height of smaller shafts, 1ft. 4in.

The font is large enough to admit of the immersion of the body of an infant. It is said that fonts of a precisely similar character are in Lincoln Cathedral, St. Michael's Church, Southampton, and at East Meon in this county. Undoubtedly those at East Meon and Littleton near Winchester, are of the same date and character as that at Winchester. I should be disposed to attribute them to the same artist. "In many instances, when the fonts in neighbouring churches are of the same date, there is such close resemblance between them as to lead to the conviction that they are all the work of the same hand." *Glossary of Architecture*, Vol. I. The same writer states that in his opinion "no fonts exist which can reasonably be supposed to be Saxon." In the days when the workers and carvers in stone, and the builders of our Cathedral and other public buildings were connected together, and travelled in company in guilds, it is easy enough to conceive that the two fonts might have been made about the same time, and by the same masons. Whether this was the font of the Saxon Cathedral, or coeval only with the Norman structure, is also a disputed point. I confess that the rudeness and heavy character of the whole induces me to attribute it to the very earliest Norman type, rather than to the pure Norman. The Norman architecture had scarcely driven out all Saxon forms in sculpture when the font was designed. Some writers have attributed portions of the dress of the figures on the sides to the 12th century, while the general costume would seem to be Anglo-Saxon. The character of the figure of the Church in relief on the south side of the font is certainly Normaneseque.

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\* *History of Hampshire*, Vol. I. 49.



WEST SIDE.



EAST AND NORTH SIDES.



SOUTH SIDE.

THE FONT, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

In Vol. X. of the *Archæologia*, a plate of the East Meon font is given, and the church figured at the corner is exactly similar to the one on the Winchester font. In the same volume we have an account by Dr. Pegge, of a font at Burnham Deepdale, and this is evidently of the same type and age as the one at Winchester. Dr. Pegge says of it, "The sculpture of the figures is so mean and rude as unquestionably to bespeak a very high antiquity, but whether the performance can be thought to rise higher than the Norman era may, perhaps, be justly doubted." The same doubt about its Norman character would strike the examiner of the Winchester font. On the whole, I should be disposed to assign it at the latest to the Bishoprick of Walkelin, 1070. (The font and sculptures are engraved on Plate xxix, and we have to express our great obligation to Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street, for permission for their use.)

The figures and scenes upon it are singular. Woodward, quoting the Handbook to the Byzantine, &c., Court in the Crystal Palace, thus describes the sculpture, "Around the basin is a twisted band or ribbon alternating with radiating lines. In two of the angles are doves drinking out of a vase, from which rises the cross; the other two angles are filled with foliage. One of the sides (the east) is ornamented with three circular bands fastened together, and containing birds—doves or pigeons, pecking at grapes. Are these emblematical of regeneration in Baptism? Dr. Milner thinks they are; and states in confirmation that the Sacrament of Baptism is symbolized by similar figures in the Catacombs. The dog-like figure he calls a salamander; used here as an emblem of fire.

"The next side is of the same general design; but in the centre circle is a wild beast,.....and the birds, who have no grapes, have open flapping wings, not closed in rest as those of the first side. The claws of the animals and birds on this side are strongly marked.

"On the third side are represented (two) women leading men to a bishop, at whose feet one man kneels; his costume would seem to indicate an Anglo-Saxon. That these are people of distinction is made clear by the falcon, or hawk, which one of them bears on his wrist. The church from which the bishop proceeds is in the Norman style, with a roof formed of circular tiles, and a door remarkable for its lock and ornamental hinges. On the fourth side a bishop is represented holding a small figure by the hand, and apparently telling it to be of good cheer; whilst another figure with an axe kills or knocks down three men at a blow."

Now, what can be the meaning of these sculptures? In the *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. II., where Gough\* gives an elaborate account of the font, he states that the sculptures represent scenes in the life of S. Birinus, who was Bishop of Winchester and Dorchester A.D. 635, 650.

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\* Gough is disposed to attribute the font to the age of S. Birinus, but this is evidently a mistake, for as Milner states, baptism by immersion was the practice of the kingdom at the time of S. Birinus (and though the font would admit the body of an infant, yet it is smaller than a font would be made for regular immersion) and moreover, mitres were not part of the episcopal dress until the Xth century, and yet the bishop on the font wears one.

He explains the compartment in which the ship appears, says Milner, to relate to the saint's voyage into England, on which occasion he makes him save some of the mariners who were sleeping on shore from the imminent danger of being drowned. But, observes the historian, no such incident in the life of St. Birinus is hinted to us by any of our ancient historians. The south side, Gough supposes to represent the death of king Kinegils, who is figured in the act of compelling his son Kenewalch to take a solemn oath in the presence of the saint, and of his principal officers, that he would complete the undertaking. According to this explanation the figure on his knees is the dying king, who is delivering a mass of earth or stone to his son, being part of the materials he had collected for this pious work. So runs Gough's account. It did not require the acute and observing mind of Milner to shew that this was at least a most awkward, if not an erroneous explanation of the figures. The public, and the generally curious, who are easily satisfied in these matters, could never receive without suspicion this account of the font, and the busy mind of Milner at last struck upon what, at all events, may be considered the *best* and, as I think, the true account of these mysterious sculptures. He finds in them scenes in the life of St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, the patron saint of children. The saint standing near the church in the robes of a Bishop is rescuing the daughters of a nobleman from shame and poverty by providing a dowry for each of them. In the other groups we have the stilling of a storm on the voyage to Egypt—the restoring of a seaman to life whom the falling mast had killed—the healing of sick persons at Alexandria—the preserving the lives of three young men at Myra who had been condemned to death—and the preservation from drowning of a nobleman's son when on a voyage to Myra to present a gold cup in the cathedral there. A remarkable confirmation of Milner's interpretation is found in the Archæological Association's volume on Winchester. Cressy in his lecture on the cathedral says (page 379), "In the year 1817, when at Bari, on the S.E. coast of Italy, the author made a drawing of a stone tablet, placed against the east end of the church of S. Nicholas, containing precisely the same legend. In this church were deposited the remains of S. Nicholas, of Myra, in 1087."

If Cressy be correct, then we may fairly consider the question settled. The sculptures are scenes in the life of S. Nicholas.

We may add, that round the neck of each of the female figures there is a jewel, which Mr. O. Carter (an archæologist of some repute) said resembles the jewel of King Alfred. The figure of the ship is exactly similar to the figures of ships on ancient seals. The marble, of which the font is made, is said to be from the *lias* of England.

I may remark, in conclusion, that the intelligent sub-librarian of the cathedral has given me several fanciful speculations concerning the sculptures which he has heard from visitors, but as I do not think they have the smallest claim to be considered more than weak speculations, I have not thought it worth while to insert them.





THE BIRTHPLACE OF RICHARD HOWITT, AT HEANOR, DERBYSHIRE.

### RICHARD HOWITT.

ON February the 5th, 1869, at his farm in the little village of Edingley, near Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, Richard Howitt, one of Nature's born-poets, breathed his last. He would have attained to the age of seventy had he lived until the twenty-third of the month in which he died. Writing of the death of Richard Howitt, his brother William, the well-known author, says, "My brother's life and principles had prepared him for the advancement to a higher state of being. He had a firm faith in immortality, and in the existence of a spiritual world; and the knowledge thence derived had taken away all the terrors of death, and made easy that transition, which to the mere lover of material existence is commonly so hard. He loved poetry, and the approbation of his writings by the wise and good was especially dear and cheering to him. His life, in one sense, was a poem filled with the spirit of peace, nature, and independence. He was at once of a most genial, sociable, and retiring nature. Had he been ambitious, and pushed himself forward amongst those who dispense fame, rightly or wrongly, he would have made a great reputation. There was a quiet, keen humour and wit, and a subtle sense of these qualities in him, which made his society most attractive and attaching to all who enjoyed it. But he chose the path of a retired life in the country, amongst the reminiscences of his youth, and disdained those arts by which literary men in England are too commonly lifted into notoriety. He made one adventurous step, a visit to the Antipodes; but this was through the attraction of the company of our younger brother, Dr. Godfrey Howitt, who went out to settle in Melbourne, and who still remains

there. For his sensitive, poetic nature—sensitive to the moral depravity, as well as to the rudeness of men pursuing only the accumulation of wealth, by too-often reckless and unscrupulous speculation, this was no home—and he soon returned, and wrote his ‘*Impressions of Australia Felix*,’ which made for him, from its truth-speaking, many enemies at the time, but which will make him many a friend in the future, whenever the pages of this poet’s note-book of travel shall be opened by a poet-hearted reader. He then bought a farm near Sherwood Forest—now enclosed—and lived there retired until his death.”

Such in brief was the course of the life of Richard Howitt, and such is a slight sketch of the salient points of his character, penned by one most able to understand his nature—a sketch which we will endeavour within the following pages to amplify and to illustrate with passages from his own letters and published writings. In order to do this with some species of method, we will divide our poet’s life into four sections; the first being—

#### HIS CHILDHOOD AND DEVOTION TO HIS MOTHER.

He was one of six brothers, three being older, two younger than himself. His birth-place was a well-built and comfortable farm-house at Heanor, in Derbyshire, one mile from the edge of Nottinghamshire.

This house, still inhabited by the family, stands somewhat high upon the side, and almost upon the summit of a hill, crowned by the village and by the grey, square tower of the church of Heanor, commanding a view of considerable extent of pastoral, undulating country, now blackened in patches by the swartness of collieries and forges. Fields, gardens, and bowery orchards, bounteous in trees and vegetation, slope pleasantly away from the house.

The parents, Thomas and Phebe Howitt, were members of the Society of Friends, “called Quakers,” and each was possessed of a marked individuality, both physically and mentally, a pair once seen not easily forgotten. The father, of a tall and strong frame, dressed after the fashion of the Friends of the last century, in a long brown coat, knee-breeches, and three-cornered hat, and with a head and countenance expressive of his vigorous powers of mind and determined will; the mother, small of person, and of a peculiarly gentle and sweet aspect, equally expressive of her sympathetic and benevolent nature. She was “a Mother in Israel” to the whole surrounding district, the doctress of the body as well as of the mind. She was of a peculiarly religious and poetic nature, and doubtless it is from her, in a high degree, that her sons, William and Richard, inherited their literary temperament. Richard, in his physique—less robust than that of his other brothers, and of a more oval contour of countenance, and with a narrower, longer shape of head—is said to have borne a marked resemblance to the Tantum family, his maternal ancestors, amongst whom may be traced the love of poetry and other mental characteristics which became in Richard especially prominent. Possibly what we call genius should simply be regarded as the blossoms upon the family tree, the culmination of that life’s-sap which for generations

has been circulating throughout the stem and feeding the branches and leaves—all kindred in nature—but awaiting due season and favourable opportunity of shower and sunshine to burst forth with surprising beauty and sweetness into the flower called Genius.

Both on the paternal and maternal side our poet's ancestors had resided for generations in the same neighbourhood. It is a district full of rural beauty, of ancient memories, and especially at the end of the last, and beginning of the present century, still the abode of old-world people, and haunted by ancient customs. These combined influences, naturally, fostered individuality of character in the group of intelligent, active-minded young brothers brought up in their midst. Love of nature, and of country-life, together with a peculiar, and almost sacred veneration for their mother and her memory, have throughout life characterized the Howitt brothers. With Richard this devoted affection for his mother, remained, even until the hour of his death, almost a passion. During many years, whilst residing at Nottingham—situated ten miles from Heanor—he was accustomed to walk to Heanor and back each Sunday. In later years, when reading the autobiography of Thomas Bewick, whose genius he highly appreciated, he was much struck by finding that Bewick had during the course of many years, taken each Sunday a similar long walk for the same object. The death of Phebe Howitt, which took place in 1840, whilst her son Richard was in Australia, occasioned him the deepest grief. He recorded his regrets for her loss in various poems, in the concluding stanza of one of which he says—

“When these dim lights of being close,  
And gates of heaven are nigh at hand,  
*Her hands will fold us to repose,  
And wake us in a better land.”*

The last two lines printed here in italics, would now almost appear as if they had been written in a prophetic spirit, since, singular to relate, the watcher beside the dying poet, when “the dim lights of being,” his eyes, were about to close upon this world, for ever, observed with awe-struck surprise, that for several hours during the night preceding his release, the dying man was holding a long, affectionate, and earnest conversation, as if with the spirit of his beloved mother. To him, already standing upon the threshold of the New Life, this yearned-for presence was again visibly near to him. We may truly believe that she was indeed come, as he had fondly desired, years before, with her tender-maternal hands, to “fold him to repose,” and to re-awaken him, the new-born babe of Spirit, into the “Better Land.”

This was in February, 1869. Let us now return to a 23rd of February some seventy years earlier. On the morning of that day, Emanuel, the second of the young group of brothers, overflowing with childish glee, ran into his father's house, holding in his hands a bird's-nest full of young birds which he had just captured, the first one of the season, found in a hedge in one of the bowery crofts beyond the orchard. His father smiled at the lad's eagerness, and said gently, “Hush! hush! my boy, birds are all very fine, but brothers are

better ; there is a new little brother come for thee !” This was the new-born poet, “ Brother Richard.”

“ In recalling my brother Richard’s childhood,” says William Howitt, “ it appears to have been a singularly inward and undemonstrative one. I never remember him as being one of the roistering, ranging, bird-nesting lads. I never remember him at active and noisy play. I seem to see him quietly walking by himself in the garden and orchard, musingly or sitting by the winter fire, listening to the talk of the neighbourhood, and, ever and anon, coming out with some joke or witticism which occasioned a hearty laugh, and which was long afterwards remembered.”

Richard did not receive the grounding of his education, as did his elder brothers, at the great public school of the Society of Friends, at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, but at a private school at Castle-Donnington, in Leicestershire.

It was at Heanor, however, that the earliest, and at the same time most lasting impressions were made upon his character. The sweet rural scenes of his birth-place may be truly regarded as the mould in which his genius received its form. There it was, as he himself has expressed it, “ that nature first surprised him into poetry.”

Solitude and poerty were, it might be said, his twin-born destinies. We have seen him described as the “ solitary musing boy,” and also we are told, that his ideas from early childhood involuntarily clothed themselves in rhyme and metre. Poetry and poetical expression were the joy and the brightness of his life, his comfort and delight under all the changes of existence. He was, from childhood to age, at times wrapt away, as it were, by his thoughts into such entire abstraction, that he has been known to stand or sit in silent meditation for considerable periods of time, motionless, blind and deaf to all sights and sounds around him. This, equally when walking abroad or seated at home by the fireside. Through the golden haze of poetic contemplation he was accustomed to regard his solitary life and surroundings ; and Poesy truly blessed him, for she threw her magical atmosphere, like a veil over his life, thus rendering beautiful and fascinating to him, much which otherwise must have been common-place and monotonous, especially to so sensitive a nature, and one so keenly alive to the charms of novelty and of beauty.

#### HIS YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD

were passed in Nottingham, where he was engaged in business. Here, in a noisy, smoky back-street of the town (Parliament street), he continued to reside until the age of thirty-nine. He assiduously cultivated his poetical gifts, both by continuous study of our English poetical literature, ancient and modern, of which he possessed a profound knowledge and by unceasing poetical composition. Sonnets and ballads flowed forth from his brain, as from an inexhaustible fountain ; many were committed to paper, many more were retained alone in his memory.

In his brother William and his poetical sister-in-law, Mary Howitt, he possessed warmly sympathising friends; and he, on his side, always throughout his life, cordially appreciated their genius, and rejoiced in their growing popularity. Nevertheless, he, in these early days, already lived much retired, and drew around him a circle of friends and admirers peculiarly his own. These were, like himself, lovers of literature, and several of them aspirants to literary fame; men and women who, more or less widely, have made their names known in the provincial or general literature of the day. Amongst these may be mentioned Robert Milhouse, Samuel Plumbe, Sydney Giles, Dr. Spencer T. Hall, Jane Holmes (now Mrs. Jerram), authoress of several beautiful books for the young, and her sister, Captain Barker (the "Old Sailor"), Thomas Miller (author of "Rural Sketches," "Gideon Giles," &c., &c.), Philip Bailey (author of "Festus," &c., &c.), &c., &c. Such members of this little circle as still survive, retain, with a peculiarly affectionate memory, recollections of their often repeated visits to the poet in his dusky back-parlour, which overflowed with a genial spirit of poetical enthusiasm, aspiration, and quaint humour.

Whilst residing in Parliament street, Richard Howitt made the personal acquaintance of Wordsworth—an era in his life. The great poet, in passing through Nottingham, was detained there by the illness of his wife, and thus his ardent young admirer—who by some of *his* admirers has been termed "the Wordsworth of Sherwood"—enjoyed the opportunity of conversing with the poet, whom at that special time he more highly appreciated than any other. Wordsworth, very chary of praise to contemporaries, nevertheless recognized and expressed his recognition of the poetical excellence of Richard Howitt's poetry.

In 1838, Richard Howitt, making a tour in Westmoreland and Cumberland, had the pleasure of renewing his acquaintance with the great poet, and paying him a visit in his home at Rydal Mount. Always a great pedestrian, this tour was made chiefly on foot, and was productive of various amusing adventures, and through its charming as well as humorous memories, furnished our poet with a fund of pleasant thought in after years.

Already in the previous year his brother and sister, William and Mary Howitt, had left Nottingham to take up their residence in the neighbourhood of London, thus loosening somewhat the ties which held Richard bound to that locality; and in 1839, Dr. Godfrey Howitt, the youngest of the family, also resident for some years at Nottingham, together with his wife and children and two brothers-in-law, prepared to quit, not only Nottingham, but their native country, in order to settle at Melbourne, in the newly-formed colony of Port Philip (now Victoria). Richard was induced to accompany his brother, to whom he was much attached. The struggle in quitting his native land and especially in leaving his parents, already aged, and whom in all human probability he would not again see in this life, was great. As on all occasions, poetry came to him as his consolers, and as the safety-valve for his overburdened heart. He thus writes to a friend, June 2nd. 1839: "I must go. I almost feel myself on the sea-shore pre-

paring to be gone. I have even begun to compose a poetical good-bye to the dear old country, beautiful exceedingly—

‘O, native iale! O, noble land!  
Mother of nations great and free!  
When I shall cease to understand  
Thy glory, I shall cease to be.’

It was in search of health for their eldest son, who, however, died shortly after their arrival in the new country, that the physician and his wife quitted England. The attractions of a more genial climate were probably not without their weight in deciding their brother Richard to visit the antipodes with them. He had shortly before this period been brought to the brink of the grave by a severe attack of influenza, ending in inflammation of the lungs; and although, through the careful nursing of his mother, and of Thomas Miller the author then living in Nottingham—and the natural vigor of his constitution, he was restored to comparative health, his constitution had passed through a severe crisis, and it is probable that from this time forth he may be said to have lived on with only one sound lung. The change of climate, and change of occupation attendant upon his life in Australia—spite of many hardships endured there, and great physical exertion—probably lengthened his life to its span of seventy years.

Thus was the plan formed and the preparations commenced for the long voyage; long even in our day; in 1839 a voyage of six months. The dear old mother at Heanor felt grievously the departure of her sons. It was a sad time. The personal friends of Richard Howitt also keenly felt his departure. The few whom he admitted to intimacy with him he bound most strongly to himself—bound them for life, as with a strong magnetic power. His poetical friends addressed sonnets to him on the occasion, full of much grace and tender feeling.

He left behind him a volume of verse, to be published after his departure, and which in due course appeared under the title of “The Gipsy King, and other Poems.” This volume contains sonnets, ballads, and other lyrical poems of great sweetness and beauty.

We arrive now at the third division of our poet’s life—

#### THE AUSTRALIAN CHAPTER.

To his youngest brother, Dr. Godfrey Howitt, whom, as we have said, he accompanied to the other side of the globe, he dedicated his volume entitled “*Impressions of Australia Felix*.” This is the only prose work given to the public by Richard Howitt, and its pages are enriched by numerous poems scattered through the volume. It is to this graphic poet’s sketch book that we will now turn, as containing a detailed narrative of his personal experiences for the next four or five years.

“Are we, too, amongst the Arcadians? Sigh we to keep sheep in the beautiful wolds of Australia Felix?” asks our poet in commencing his diary of strange experiences. “Is it not enough that two of our brothers have already traversed the vast wilds, the savannas, the prairies and forests of North America; that one of them yet feels the



effects, after twenty years, of privations and fatigue then endured ; and that the other, smitten with brain fever, moulders in an alien grave in New York ? Are the wishes, the prayers, the anxieties of our parents, in their extreme old age, nothing ? No ; all is in vain ; some fatality, like that which impelled Robinson Crusoe to go to sea, in spite of entreaties and presentiments of disaster, urges us to this "voyage."

Thus on August 30th, 1839, they embarked at Gravesend, and sailed calmly down the Channel for a day or two, our poet enjoying his glimpses of the French coast, and of the various towns they passed on the English coast, and occasionally composing verses as subjects of interest suggested them to his mind.

On September 8th, the second Sunday on board, an incident occurred which the sailors regarded as a bad omen. One of the passengers flung a black kitten overboard, "and the sailors were in a great consternation." Everything unfortunate that occurred subsequently was referred to this unlucky proceeding. We are told "that the winds have been contrary ever since." On September 14th the ill-luck culminated.

"Well had it been for us had we gone in with the pilot, yesterday," writes our voyager. "Towards night the wind increased, and at midnight the sea was stormy. Add to which, we were in danger of losing our ship and our lives. Another barque, seen long enough by a light which she displayed before we met, came in dreadful collision with ours. Hitherto, when the sea has been rough, I have lain down to rest in my berth, without the least dread of danger, but on this occasion a foreboding of some coming catastrophe kept me from undressing, and awake. Others in the ship had the same feeling. About two o'clock the vessels struck each other front to front. As it happened, fortunately the captain and other officers and sailors, and some of the passengers were up, occupied by this time in taking in the sails, the wind being very rough, and the ship lying very much on one side. When the barques met, tremendous was the crash, stunning the shock ; and it seemed miraculous that both did not immediately go down. It is impossible to describe the consternation and alarm of all on board. The rushing out of people fore and aft, like city people brought out by an earthquake ; the bawling, hoarsely heard in the storm and darkness of the midnight, of the captain and crew ; the hurry to and fro of lights borne by people half naked, brought out by the, to them, unaccountable confusion ; the double darkness of the night, and of their rigging lying upon ours ; the effort on our part to clear ours from theirs ; the uproar of voices, partly drowned in the roar and dash of the sea ; the wild wailing of the wind ; the rush of axes, cutting away ropes and spars ; with the recoil and thunder as the ships, alongside, were dashed against each other by the waves. Of these things no idea can be conveyed. And when we had got clear, we were sure to anticipate the worst ; in fact, all expected the ship was injured irremediably, and that it and all were lost. This impression was evident on all countenances. Quick and eager was the look out for planks and spars to save ourselves upon. Some got into the



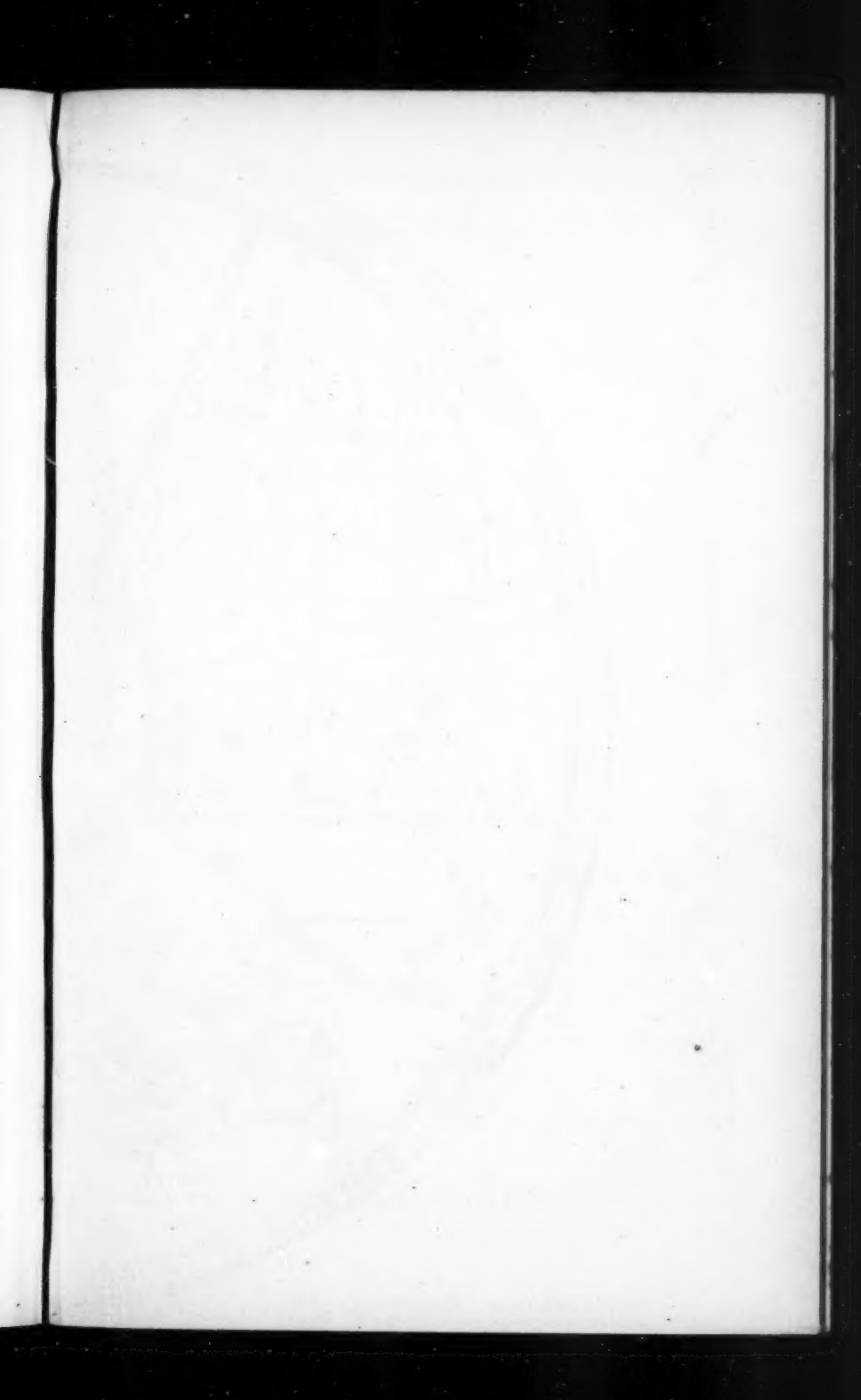
boat outside the poop, but abandoned it just in time to save their lives, it being immediately swept away by the other vessel. At length it was ascertained that the portion of the ship under water had suffered little injury, and our captain, with great skill and promptness, got the vessel into something like order; and all waited, watching for day. What a host of things had gone overboard to lighten our heavy-laden ship; what confusion, and lumber, and ruin, and nakedness did the welcome daylight reveal! Soon after dawn, a flag was displayed for a pilot, and one at length coming, we put into Portsmouth about ten o'clock in a most forlorn condition. Our fair enemy—or, rather, fellow sufferer—is the *Sophia*, bound from London for Sydney, carrying, like us, Australian emigrants. We knew it was a lady, for the ship's figure-head—a wooden beauty, profuse in clumsy and square ringlets—was left upon our forecastle, as well also a part of her bowsprit."

Whilst the vessel was refitting, Richard Howitt and his brother enjoyed with the other passengers agreeable walks in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and the delay proving longer than was at first expected, William Howitt came down to Portsmouth, once more to see his brothers. Richard returned with him to Esher, after a glimpse of the Isle of Wight, and from Esher paid a flying visit to Derbyshire, there once more to see his parents. This was the last interview between Richard and his beloved mother.

On October the second, once again the vessel, still in a state of much confusion, and, indeed, not sufficiently repaired, put out to sea. "Towards evening the wind freshened, and about nine o'clock it became stormy; about half-past nine, a shout was heard of a vessel coming down upon them mid-ships. Then arose an awful outcry from the people on board. Some gave up all hope; but the brig righted herself, and dropped astern. It was a hair-breadth escape. A night of terrible storm followed." By October the seventh they were, however, safely out of the Channel, which had threatened to prove so fatal a place to them.

It is not here for us to follow out the details of our author's long voyage, charmingly written though the narrative be. Suffice it to say, that all the incidents are seized upon by him with the vivid perception of a poet, and graphically described; the beauties of tropical sunrises and sunsets, the first sight of flying fish and albatrosses, of the Southern Cross and Magellan's clouds, the glimpses of new islands, the new experiences of calms and storms, all come forth upon his pages through the alembic of his mind like crystalised gems of experience, glowing with the rich and burning colours of sea and sky. Occasionally verses are dispersed through the volume.

*(To be continued.)*

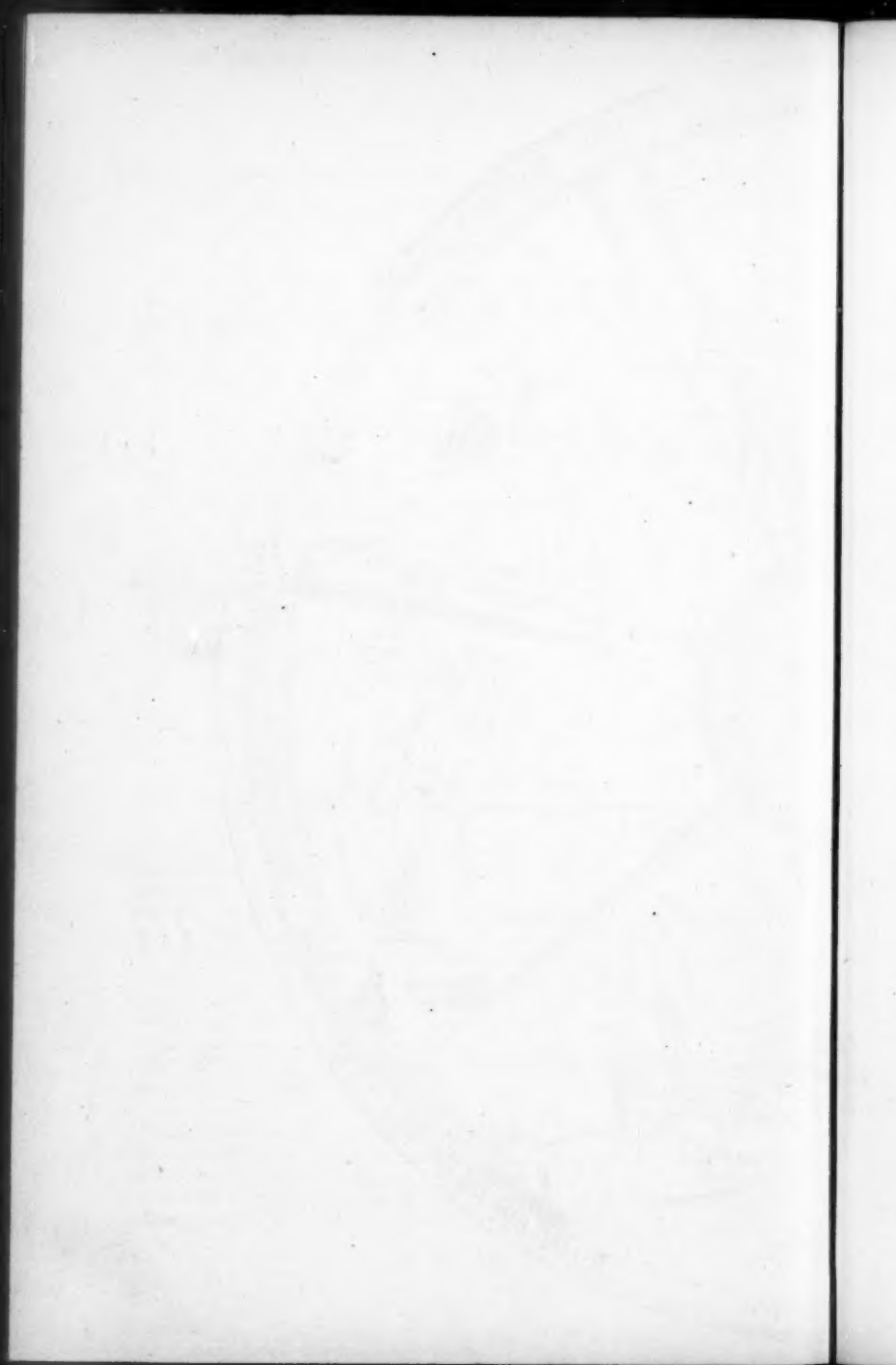




*The Seven Deadly Sins, on a Mural Painting,*



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## THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS, ON A MURAL PAINTING DISCOVERED IN INGATESTONE CHURCH, ESSEX.

BY JOHN PIGGOT, F.S.A., F.G.S.

THE ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans painted their walls in *distemper* or *tempera* (Italian *à tempera*) the vehicle employed being glue, white of egg, or gum diluted or "tempered" with water, and thickened with gesso, or plaster of Paris. They also practised *encaustic* painting, but not at so early a period. The process consisted in mixing the colours with wax, and then burning the picture in by the application of heat as the Greek term (*ἐγκαυστική*) implies. Among the Romans this kind of painting became so general that *cere* came to be an ordinary term for painters' colours. It continued in some parts as late as the 14th century, and it is probable that a wax varnish may have been applied both before and after that date to distemper and fresco paintings. Fresco painting is executed in water colours upon a freshly plastered wall, while the plaster is still wet. In Pompeii many of the walls are coloured in fresco, with the paintings in tempera; for in some cases the paintings have cracked off and exposed the original colouring of the ground in perfect freshness. Nearly all the wall paintings which have been discovered in our churches are painted in distemper and not in fresco. Theophilus describes the process of mediæval painting. He says, "damp the wall," which shows that the wall was not damp to start with, and goes on to speak of what was essentially a distemper process, the wetting of the wall only being used to make the body colours stick. In distemper paintings the colour may be readily removed by the application of water, but well painted frescoes the rain will not injure. The earliest frescoes are in the Campo Santo, at Pisa, by Orcagna, c. 1390, in the church of Assisi, in the cathedrals of Orvieto and Siena, and in San Miniato and San Spirito at Florence. Numerous joints are necessary in a large fresco, which should be adapted to the draperies or other parts of the work. The *intonaco* of the old Paduan frescoes of Giotto consists of the purest silicious sand. Mr. Dyce tried the dark grey river sand of the river Lune, in Yorkshire, but Professor Hofmann after analysing it discovered that its dark colour (desired by Mr. Dyce) was attributable to the presence of iron pyrites, and pointed out that an "*intonaco* deriving its tint from such a cause when exposed to the action of the atmosphere, is likely to crumble much sooner than one in which sand free from iron pyrites is employed." Cornelius recommends three years interval between the rough coating of the wall and the commencement of the actual preparation for painting, a shorter time if the lime is very old.

Oil painting was employed as early as the 9th century, though only to a limited extent. Mr. Hendrie, in his edition of Theophilus' *Treatise on the Arts*, tells us that in an early Byzantine MS., the first positive direction for the use of linseed oil, as a vehicle for paint and varnish is found. Theophilus (12th century) says: "take the colours

which you wish to lay on, grinding them carefully in linseed oil, without water, and make the tints of countenances and draperies, with water; and you will vary with their colours beasts, birds, or leaves, as it may please you." But Sir Charles Eastlake quotes a remarkable passage from *Ælius* (who wrote in the early part of the 6th century), mentioning walnut oil as a drying oil in connexion with works of art. Sir Charles fixes the general use of linseed oil to the 8th century. *Erasmus* states the kind of oil to be employed, "*oleum de lini semine factum*." Peter de S. Audemar mentions white lead and verdigris with oil in the beginning of the 14th century. After 1418 the use of oil was more general. Some paintings (c. 1470) were recently discovered in All Saints', Wakefield.\* Mr. Fowler states that his impression was that oil had been mixed with chalk in the first instance, for the priming was found to contain a quantity of linseed oil, but Mr. Gambier Parry says "the *intonaco* was simply whitening and size originally, and the oil was sucked in from the paint. No architect or builder would think of coating his acres of surface with such a costly material as oil and chalk. From the days and land of Cheops to those of Queen Victoria, all buildings pretending to any thing of complete finish, have been relieved internally from the hideous and eye-distracting forms of mortar joints by a thin pellicle of gypsum or whitening, prepared with some simple adhesive medium, such as size, and on this the painting was executed. . . . The *intonaco* of whitening is steadily adherent to the wall, the surface easily smoothed, and it possesses an amount of absorberency most convenient—the key for the artist's colours to hold by."

In the Wakefield paintings part were in oil and part in distemper. As regards the colours the purple was sesquioxide of iron, the blue for the sky had a vegetable basis, the white was lime, the red, red-lead, the yellow, ochre, and the black, lamp-black.

The eight hundred miles of subterranean corridors constituting the catacombs of Rome are rich in wall paintings, many of them D'Agincourt pronounced of the second century, some even he conceived to have been executed in the first. Benedict Biscopius brought paintings from Rome in the seventh century for his church at Monk Wearmouth. In the fourth century when christianity became the faith of the empire, S. Paulinus, of Nola, caused the church of S. Felix, in Rome, to be covered with scriptural subjects. A canon of the second Council of Celicyth, in Northumberland, decreed in the year 816 that every bishop consecrating a church should take care that the figure of its patron saint was painted on the wall. This canon, as Dr. Littledale observes, almost precisely synchronises with the earliest use of stained glass windows, the first of which were placed by St. Leo III. in the church of S. John Lateran. The Normans decorated their massive architecture with colour. Their walls were covered with lines in imitation of the joints of masonry. Often an ornament is introduced in the middle of each rectangle of the pattern, which very much enriches the effect. There is an example of a

\* See an interesting paper on these in *The Ecclesiologist*, June 1863, p. 131—43.



Norman pattern of this class on the walls of the church of S. Cross Hospital, Winchester, and another on the staircase of the crypt, in the church of S. Radegonde, Poitiers. The Norman artists picked out the arch in regular voussoirs, and painted the voussoirs of different colours, and the hood moulding is picked out in short lengths painted in various colours. In Rochester Cathedral the stones of the shafts and arches were alternately red, green, and yellow. One of the arches in the south transept is picked out in alternate voussoirs of green, red, and yellow, while the label moulding has short lengths of colour contrasting with these. Good examples of Norman colouring may be seen on piers and arches at S. Alban's the work of S. Paul of Caen, 1077—88. Early English wall-painting differed little from the Norman, merely adapting itself to the painted arches of the style, and distinguished by borders characteristic of the period. A desecrated church at Coggeshall, Essex, was ornamented in this manner. Pictures of this date are rare. Examples remain in the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, in Winchester Cathedral, in Hadleigh Church, Essex, Winston Church, Suffolk. A fine series of late thirteenth century paintings were discovered a few years ago in Headington Church, Oxfordshire. A good series of fourteenth century paintings exist in Battle Church, Sussex, representing the Dance of Death; another good series of this date remain in the Chapel of Notre Dame des Pas in the churchyard of S. Brelade, Jersey. Fifteenth century paintings are rarer, and frequently consisted in covering the walls with powderings of fleur de lys, roses, &c. A picture series of this date remain in the Lady Chapel, Winchester Cathedral.\* In large perpendicular churches with fine windows filled with stained glass, colour was generally very sparingly applied. After this we have Jacobean texts in ornamental borders. Consecration crosses should always be looked out, for Pugin † says they were generally twelve in number, and were anointed by the bishop with chrism during the rite of consecration. Eight were discovered in S. Peter's Street, Coggeshall, Essex, and others at Lower Braxted, in the same county. Those in the former church were all alike, a cross patée within a circular rim, the cross dark red, and the rim dirty grey, probably faded green. A taper was usually fixed before each and lighted on the day of consecration, anniversary of the dedication, &c.

After this long preface it is time to consider the very curious painting discovered at Ingatestone, which though not unique is very uncommon, and one of the most interesting extant. It consists of a wheel (seven feet two inches in diameter) divided into seven compartments, representing as many capital or deadly sins. Beginning at the top of the wheel we have pride, envy, drunkenness, avarice, sloth, lust and anger. Satan is represented in all the compartments encouraging the persons committing the various sins, and in the centre is a representation of hell. Sir F. Madden, of the British Museum, pronounced

\* Engraved in Carter's *Ancient Painting and Sculpture*, and also in the Winchester volume of the British Archaeological Association.

† *Glossary, Ecc. Ornament*. p. 97.

the painting to be of the date 1400. Though perhaps coarse for this *refined* and *susceptible* nineteenth century, it was certainly "a book for the unlearned" in which all might see the effect of unbridled passions narrowing to the centre of a helpless, hopeless doom. These wheels may have had some connection with the Sacrament of Penance and the ancient position of the Confessional chair.

At Arundel, in Sussex, is a wheel representing the seven deadly sins, and also one (of *rectangular* form) illustrating the seven virtues. Probably there was a similar counterpart wheel, originally at Ingatestone. No other instances of the seven sins treated *as a wheel* are known, but the subject was a favourite one with the mediæval artists. The usual mode of treatment was to represent a tree bearing for its fruit the seven deadly sins. In Catfield Church, Norfolk, a painting of this kind was discovered some years ago (Original Papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society, I. 135). The stem of the tree issued out of a pair of huge gaping jaws. Each branch was formed of a demon. Within the jaws of each an unhappy sinner was seated, and by his side a devil of almost human form, intent upon engulfing him in the yawning abyss, whence he is seen emerging by an aperture at the opposite extremity. A chain meanwhile has been fastened round his neck, and at this a demon standing on the jaw below is tugging with all his might, to bring the wretch into the bottomless pit, into which a king similarly chained is at the moment descending headlong. In the same church was a series representing the contrary virtues. Another tree of the deadly sins was found at Crostwright Church, in the same county (Original Papers, II. 352) and the only other representation known is given in Fisher's engraving of the painting on the walls of the Chapel of the Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon. The artistic treatment of this last example is so inferior that we should not be able to assign the groups but for the inscriptions attached to them. In Brooke Church, Norfolk, the same subject is shown by a row of figures under arches, each being swallowed by a demon.

I propose taking the compartments of the Ingatestone painting in order, illustrating them from Chaucer's *Persones Tale*. Chaucer says, "Now it behovely to tellen which ben dedly sinnes, that is to say, chiefetaines of sinnes; for as moche as all they ren in o lees (one leas), but in divers manners. Now ben they cleped chiefetaines, for as moche as they be chiefe, and of hem springen all other sinnes. The rote of thise sinnes than is pride, the general rote of all harmes. For of this rote springen certain braunches: as ire, envie, accidie or slouthe, avarice or covetise, (to commun understanding) glotonie, and lecherie; and eche of thise chief sinnes hath his branches and his twiggis, as shall be declared in hir chapitres folowing."

1. *Pride*.—Chaucer tells us, "ther is a prives spice of pride that waiteth first to be salewed (saluted), or he wol salew all be he lesse worthy than that other is; and eke he waiteth (seeketh) to sit, or to go above hir in the way, or kisse the pax, or ben encensed, or gon to offering before his neighbour and swiche semblable things, ayant his duetee (due) peraventure, but that he hath his herte and his entente, in swiche a proude desire, to be magnified and honoured befor the

people." He goes on to say how pride may be shown in "outrageous array of clothing: for certes, if ther had ben no sinne in clothing, Crist wold not so sone have noted and spoken of the clothing of thilke rich man in the gospel. And as Seint Gregory sayth that precious clothing is culpable for the derthe (cost) of it, and for his softnesse, and for his strangenesse and disguising, and for the superfluitee, or for the inordinate scantnesse of it, alas! may not a man see as in our daies, the sinneful costlewe array of clothing, and namely in to moche superfluitee, or elles in to disordinate scantnesse? As to the first sinne in superfluitee of clothing, whiche that maketh it so dere, to the harme of the people, not only the cost of the enbrouding, the disguising, endenting or barring, ounding (waving as in watered silks) paling (imitating pales) winding or bending and semblable wast of cloth in vanitee; but ther is also the costlewe furring in hir gounes so moche pounsoning of chesel (stamping with a chisel) to maken holes, so moche dagging of sheres, with the superfluitee in length of the foresaide gounes trailing in the dong and in the myre, on hors and eke on foot, as well of man as of woman, that all thilke trailing is veraily (as in effect) wasted, consumed, thredbare, and rotten with dong, rather than it is given to the poure, to gret damage of the foresayd poure folk." One would think that this was written in the nineteenth century.

The dress of the period is rather indistinctly seen in the figure. The lady wears a kirtle with close sleeves and fastened by a row of buttons, and over this the curious sideless dress, which was frequently bordered with fur. It is first observable on monuments of the time of Edward III. It is clearly seen on the effigy of that monarch's daughter, Blanche de la Tour, in Westminster Abbey, and also upon one of the female figures on the side of the tomb. The effigies of Beatrice, Countess of Arundel, Lady de Thorpe, the Countess of Westmoreland, and others in Stothard's *Effigies*, display the fashion with great perspicuity. The maid appears to be about to arrange the lady's hair, probably for one of the curious head-dresses of the period.

2. *Envy*.—This is an interesting group probably representing an accusation before judges or magistrates perhaps made out of envy, those making it "sparit not for to lye." The costumes are curious, but Chambers says, that formerly judges were forbidden to wear gloves on the bench. Chaucer speaks of the "foule sinne of envie which that is, after the word of the philosopher (Aristotle) sorwe of other mennes prosperitee; and after the word of Seint Augustine, it is sorwe of other mennes wele, and joye of other mennes harme. This foule sin is platly ayenst the holy gost. Al be it so that every sinne is ayenst the holy gost, yet natheless, for as moche as bountee apperteineth proprely to the Holy Ghost, and envie cometh proprely of malice, therefore it is proprely ayenst the bountee of the holy gost. Now hath malice two spices, that is to say hardinesse of herte in wickednesse, or elles the flesh of man is so blind, that he considereth not that he is in sinne, or recketh not that he is in sinne; which is the hardinesse of the divel. That other spice of envie is, whan that a man werrieth trouth, whan he wot that it is trouth, and

also whan he werrieth the grace of God that God hath yeve to his neighbour; and all this by envie. Certes than is envie the werst sinne that is; for sothly all other sinnes be sometime only ayenst on special vertue; but certes, envie is ayenst al manner vertues and alle goodnesse." As one of the results of this "Than cometh *accusing*, as whan a men seketh occasion to annoyen his neighbour, which is like the craft of the devyl, that waiteth both day and night to accusen us all."

3. *Drunkennesse*.—The "ale wyfe" appears to be assisting a person to drink, while another is ill, though he has his rosary in his hand, reminding us of the lines by Rabelais (1495-1553):—

"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,  
The devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

The *persone* says, "Glotonie is unmeasurable appetit to ete or to drinke: or elles to do in ought to the unmesurable appetit and disordeined coveitise to ete or drinke. He that is usant (accustomed) to this sinne of glotonie, he ne may no sinne withstond, he must be in servage of all vices, for it is the devils horde, then he hideth him, and resteth. This sinne hath many spices. The first is *dronkennesse* that is the horrible sepulture of mannes reson: and therefore whan a man is dronke, he hath lost his reson; and this is dedly sinne. But sothly, whan that a man is not wont to strong drinkes, and peraventure ne knoweth not the strength of the drinke, or hath febleness in his hed, or hath travailled, thurgh which he drinketh the more, al be he sodendly caught with drinke, it is no dedly sinne, but venial."

At Brooke Church, Norfolk, there was a curious painting of an "ale wyfe" drawing beer, flames are represented issuing from the barrel to mark the vengeance of heaven against the crime of giving *short measures*. On one of the misereres in Ludlow Church, Shropshire, the wicked ale-wife is depicted. Wright in his *History of Caricature*, says the day of judgment is supposed to have arrived and she has received her sentence. A demon seated on one side, is reading a list of the crimes she has committed, which the magnitude of the parchment shows to be rather a copious one. Another demon carries her on his back in order to throw her into hell's mouth, on the other side of the picture she carries the false measure with which she cheated her customers.

4. *Avarice*.—Chaucer says, "Avarice, after the description of Seint Augustine, is a likerousnesse in herte to have erthly thinges. Som other folk sayn, that avarice is for to purchase many erthly thinges, and nothing to yeve to hem that han nede. And understond wel that avarice standeth not only in land ne catel (goods) but som time in science and in glorie, and in every maner outrageous thing is avarice. And thurgh this cursed sinne of avarice and coveitise cometh these hard lordships, thurgh which men ben distreined by tallages, customes, and cariages, more than hir dutee or reson is, and, take they of heke bondmen amercementes (fines) which might more resonably be called extortions than amercementes."

5. *Sloth*.—In Harl. MS. 211 there is a curious old English treatise on the deadly sins. They are "lyknyd to sevene sundry bestis; as pryde to y<sup>e</sup> lyon. Covetyse to y<sup>e</sup> urchon. Wrathe to y<sup>e</sup> wolfe. Envy to y<sup>e</sup> hound.

*Slouthe to y<sup>e</sup> asse.* Glotonye to a bere; and lecherye to a swyne."  
 "Slowthe" is divided into eight branches, one of which is "tendyrheed."

"Tendyrheed is when a man delitith hi in softe clothinge in nessesche beddyng: he moste ofte be wassche; ofte be bathid, and ofte be kempt: he cherscith so tend'lyche his flesch y<sup>t</sup> he may no scharpnease sofre, ne nothyng y<sup>t</sup> is hard as is goyng barfot, welleward, levynge be hard mete and dnke, lyggyng on hard lyteris, owt of lynnyn clothis, knelyng on y<sup>e</sup> bare grownd, suffryng cold in hands and feet, and tak' scharp disciplynys for y<sup>e</sup> love of God. He y<sup>t</sup> chersith so his body and hys flesch y<sup>t</sup> he may no swich thing suffie fallyth in this vice." The *Persone* says of this sin, "Now cometh slouthe that wol not suffre no hardnesse ne no penance: for sothly, slouthe is so tendre and so delicat, as sayth Solomon, that he wol suffre non hardnesse ne penance, and therefore he shendeth (ruineth) all that he doth. Ayenst this roten sinne of accidie and slouthe should men exercisee himself, and use himself to do good werkes, and manly and vertuously cachen corage wel to do, thinking that our Lord Jesus Christ, quiteth every good deed, be it never so lite. Usage of labour is a gret thing: for it maketh as sayth Seint Bernard, the labourer to have strong armes and hard sinewes; and slouthe maketh hem feble and tendre. An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; theras deviles may enter on every side, or shoot at him at discoverte by temptation on every side."

6. *Lust.*—Chaucer observes:—"God wote this sinne is ful displeant to God, for he saith himself; Do no lecherie. And therefore he putteth gret peine ayenst this sinne. For in the old lawe if a woman thrall (slave) were taken in this sinne, she shuld be beten with staves to the deth; and if she were a gentilwoman, she shuld be slain with stones: and if she were a bishoppes daughter, she shuld be brent by Goddes commandement. Moreover for the sinne of lecherie God dreint all the world, and after that he brent five citees with thonder and lightning, and sanke hem down into hell."

7. *Anger.*—"This sinne of Ire, after the discriving (definition) of Seint Augustin, is wicked will to be avenged by word or by dede. Ire, after the Philosophre, is the fervent blode of man yquickened in his herte, thurgh which he wold harme to him that he hateth: for certes the herte of man by enchaufing and meving of his blood waxeth so troubled, that it is out of all maner of judgement of reson. But y<sup>e</sup> shul understonde that Ire is in two maners, that on of hem is good, and that other is wicked. The good ire is by jealousie of goodnesse, thurgh the which man is wroth with wickednesse, and again wickednesse. And therefore saith the wise man, that ire is better than play. Now understand that wicked ire is in two maners, that is to say, soden ire or hasty ire, without avisement and consenting of reson; the mening and the sense of this is that the reson of a man ne consenteth not to that soden ire, and than it is venial. Another ire is that is ful wicked, that cometh of felonie of herte, avised and cast before, with wicked will to do vengeance, and therto his reson consenteth: and sothly this is dedly sinne. This ire is so displeant to God, that it troubleth his hous, and chaseth the holy gost out of mannes soule, and wasteth and destroyeth that likenesse of God, that is to say, the

vertue that is in mannes soule and puteth in him the likenesse of the devil, and benimeth the man fro God that is his rightful Lord."

The seven deadly sins are treated in a sermon of "Dan Jon Gaytryge's" edited from Robert Thornton's MS. c. 1440, by Mr. G. C. Perry, for the Early English Text Society, and also in *Myrc's Duties of a Parish Priest*, published by the same Society. In Dan Michel's *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (Remorse of Conscience) a devotional manual in the Kentish dialect, A.D. 1340, the Beast of the Apocalypse, symbolises the seven deadly sins. The beast, says the author, betokeneth the devil which cometh out of the sea of hell, &c., &c. And these are the tokens of the head of the beast: The seven heads are the seven deadly sins; the ten horns, the breaking of the ten beasts; and the ten crowns are the ten victories over sinners. Every one falls into the throat of one of the seven heads. The first head of the beast is pride. Pride and its seven boughs: the seven boughs of pride are—one, untruth; two, despise; three, presumption; four, ambition; five, vain glory; six, hypocrisy; seven, foul dread and shame. Each bough has three twigs: the twigs of the first bough—untruth, are crime, madness, apostacy; and in this method the classification is continued. This also is one of the publications of the Early English Text Society. The original is Arundel MS. Brit. Mus. 57, and is a literal translation of a French treatise, entitled, *Le Somme des Vices et de Vertus*.

If the revival of Gothic architecture is to be successful, we must study one of its chief characteristics in the days of its beauty—colour. From floor to roof our Gothic fanes glowed with rich tints, subdued by stained glass. Painting was then the handmaid of religion, though now people seem afraid to use colour lest it should look staring or gaudy. This could not be the case if the different style of the building is considered. Rich tints may be employed in a dark church—those more delicate in a lighter one. The Mediæval artists used very few colours, and yet it is wonderful what beautiful effects they produced with them. By careful study of ancient examples and numerous experiments we may find out methods of wall painting suitable for our climate. As Mr. Gambier Parry (who succeeded so admirably with the roof of Ely Cathedral) observes, "The arts are in our hands to use or misuse them. Our honour in them will depend upon our motive; and whatever our works may be, we shall live in them to all time—for contempt or admiration. May we then have wisdom in our works! for the arts are the mirror of their age."



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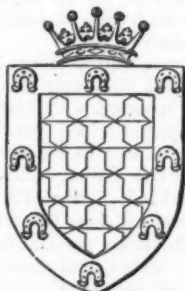
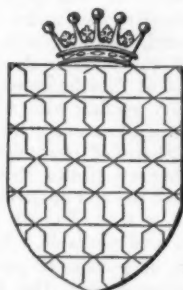




SEAL OF ROBERT DE FERRARS, EARL OF DERBY.

## FERRARS, EARLS FERRARS, EARLS OF DERBY, &amp;c.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

BORNE BY THE 1ST THREE  
EARLS.BORNE BY THE 4TH  
EARL.BORNE BY THE 5TH AND 6TH  
EARLS.

## ARMS OF FERRARS.

THE annexed Pedigree (Plate XXXII.) is peculiarly interesting to all who are Derbyshire born and bred, inasmuch as it shows how the two once great governing families of the county quickly merged into one; and in what way their mutual descendant, the last Ferrars, Earl of Derby,\* forfeited his title and vast inheritance through his own perverseness and repeated acts of high treason.

Sir Oswald Mosley, who gives a succinct account of these old Earls in his *History of Tutbury*, records that when utterly routed under the walls of Chesterfield, on the 24th May, A.D. 1266, this said fickle and improvident Robert Ferrars, "with difficulty escaped from the field of battle to the church, where he concealed himself under some bags of wool. One solitary individual perceived him in his retreat; this was a young female, whose lover had been compelled to fight for the Earl and had fallen in the battle; looking upon this perfidious nobleman as the sole cause of his misfortunes, she pointed out to his enemies the place of his concealment; he was immediately dragged forth and conveyed from thence under a strong escort to London, where he was thrown into prison."

14<sup>o</sup> of the Conqueror, Henry de Ferrariis (or de *Ferrieres*, a castle in Normandy), was appointed a commissioner for making the general survey of "this our realme of Englonde," recorded in Domesday-book; from which it appears he held no less than 20 lordships in Berks, 5 in Essex, 3 in Wilts, 7 in Oxon, 6 in Warwickshire, 2 in Lincolnshire, 2 in Bucks, 1 in Gloucestershire, 1 in Herefordshire, 3 in Hants, 3 in Notts, 35 in Leicestershire, 114 (some say only 95) in Derbyshire, and 7 in Staffordshire, besides his castle of Tutbury and other estates

\* The seal of this last Earl, Robert de Ferrars, is engraved on the accompanying Plate XXXI.

elsewhere—a fairish slice of the kingdom for one man even in those days, when might too often overcame right.

At the battle of the Standard, fought near Northallerton on the 22nd August, 1138, King Stephen's decisive victory over David, King of Scotland, was principally to be ascribed to the valour of the Derbyshire men under the leadership of Robert Ferrars and William Peverel, Earl of Nottingham.†

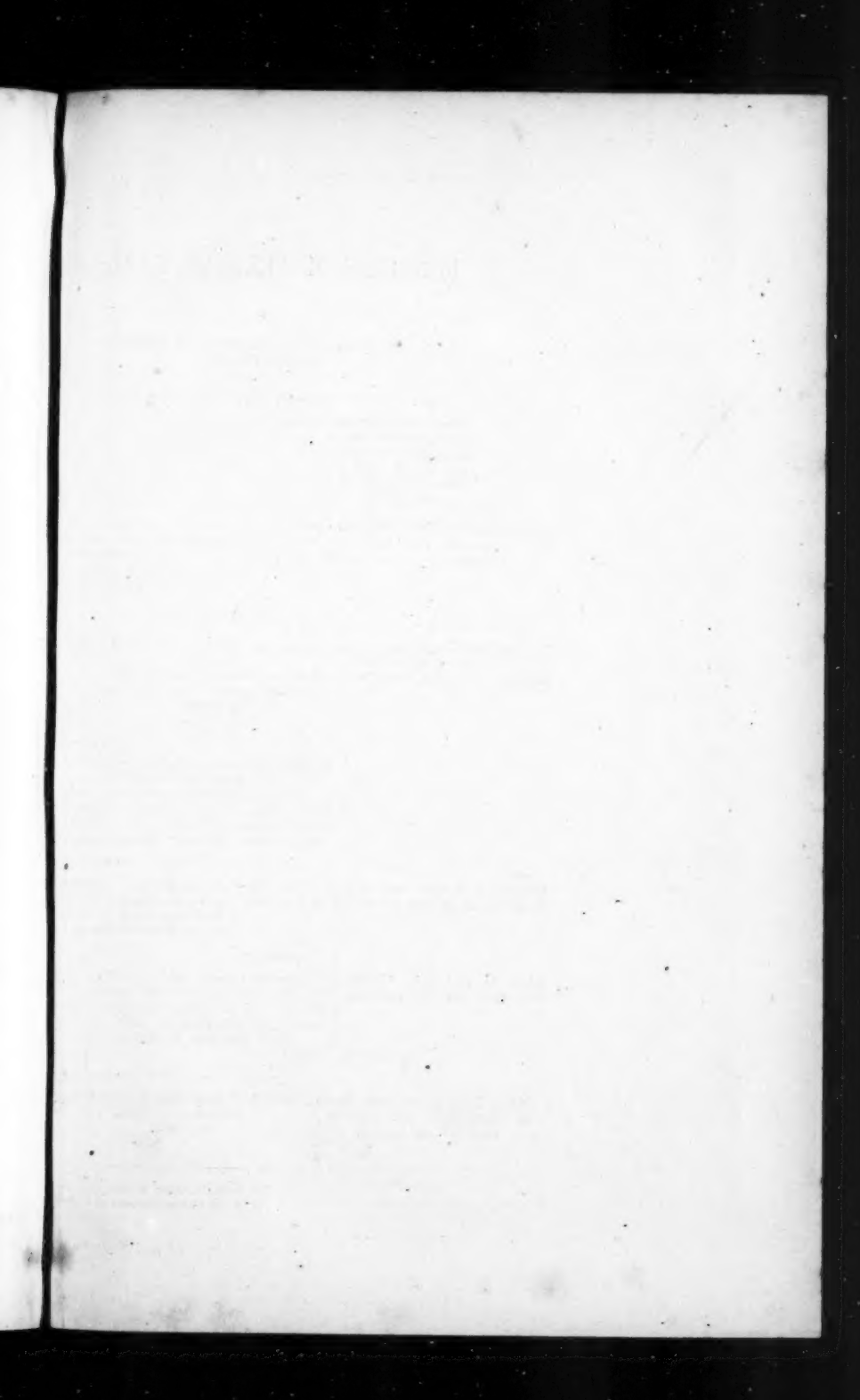
Of the William de Ferrars whom King John, by special charter dated at Northampton in the first year of his reign, created Earl of Derby, girding him with a sword with his own royal hands, and granting him every third penny arising out of all pleas made before the Sheriff of Derbyshire; as well as the manors of Wirksworth and Ashborne—of this thrifty old Baron, Hollinshed chronicles “that toward the end of October, 1247, William Earl Ferrars and of Derby, dyed, a man of great yeres and long troubled with y<sup>e</sup> goutte, a just man and peacable. In the same month dyed also the Countess his wyfe, a woman of yeres, vertue, and fame, lyke to her husband. Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, did minister the priestes office at their marriage. Their eldest son, William, succeeded his father in y<sup>e</sup> Earldome, a good man and a discret, but vexed with y<sup>e</sup> goutte very pityfully, having that disease also, as it were by inheritance from his fader.”

And now all these doughty old Earls—the very “Mastodons and Megatheria” of the English peerage—are for ever gone, like an unsubstantial pageant faded; and between us and them there lies (to quote from Froude) “a gulf of mystery which the prose of the historian will never adequately bridge. They cannot come to us, and our imagination can but feebly penetrate to them. Only among the aisles of the cathedrals, only as we gaze upon their silent figures sleeping on their tombs, some faint conceptions float before us of what these men were when they were alive; and perhaps in the sound of church bells, that peculiar creation of mediæval age, which falls upon the ear like the echo of a vanished world.”

*Thornbridge, Bakewell.*

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† So says Mr. Noble, but the last William Peverel appears to have been buried at Lenton, 2<sup>d</sup> Stephen, A.<sup>o</sup> 1136.



## PEDIGREE OF FERRARS, EARLS FERRARS

GUALCHELINE, *vel* WALKELYN DE FERRIERS, =  
a noble Norman.

Henry de Ferrariis = Bertha.....  
had a grant of Tutbury & of 114 manors in Co. Derby, temp. Conquestoris, ob. 1088'9.

Eugenulph, had Duf-  
field Castle, ob. vitâ  
patris.

William, went to y<sup>e</sup> Holy-land with Duke Robert, o. v. p.

Gundred.  
Emmeline.

Robert de Ferrars, 3<sup>d</sup>. s. succeeded their and command Derbyshire now at battle of y<sup>e</sup> Standard, ob. 1139.

William de Ferrars, o.s., called Earl of Tutbury, killed at his lodgings in London, vitâ patris.

Isolda ux. Stephen de Beauchamp.  
Maud, ux. Bertram de Verdon.  
Another da. ux. Walcheline de Mamot.

Wakelyne Ferrars

William de Ferrars, rebelled against Henry I., = Sib  
and plundered and burnt Nottingham, ob. during y<sup>e</sup> siege of Acre, 1190-1.

(NOTE.—Dugdale erroneously calls him Roger; but the Register of Tutbury, in ye Herald's Coll., clearly proves the descent to have been as above.)

William de Ferrars, created Earl of Derby by = Agnes, da. Hugh Kevelioke; sister  
K. John; ob. of gout 31<sup>st</sup> H. III. A.D. 1246-7. and co-h. Ranulph de Blundelle, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl-Palatine of Chester. 1<sup>st</sup> manor and castle of Chartley, ob. 1246-7.

Sibel, da. and co-h. William = William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, = Margr. d. and  
Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke. fell into the Ouse at St. Neots, Hunts, and ob. from the effects thereof, at Evington, co. Leic'. 5 April, 1254, sep. Mirevale.

(Issue, 7 daus.)

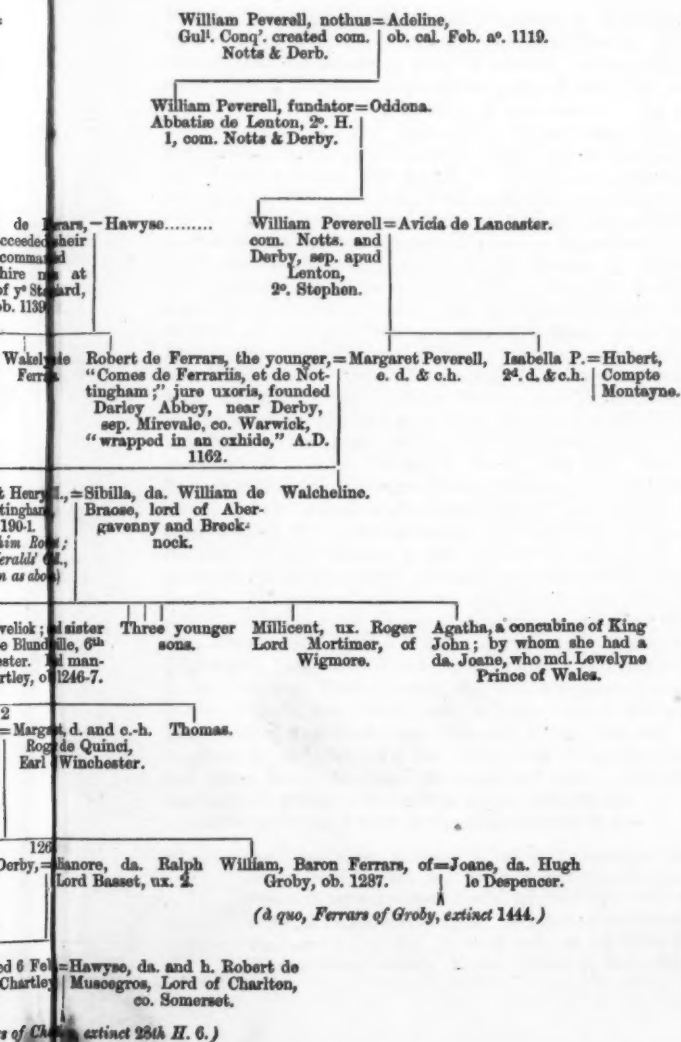
Mary, da. Hugh le Brun, Earl of Angouleme, and niece to Hen. III. ux. 1, o.s.p.

Robert de Ferrars, last Earl of Derby, = Eleanor, Lord Ba  
under age, a<sup>o</sup>. 1254.  
ob. 1278.

John de Ferrars, summoned 6 Feb. = Hawy  
1290, as Baron Ferrars of Chartley. Musce

(6 quo, Ferrars of Chartley, extingui

# FERRARS, AND EARLS OF DERBY, ETC.



## PEDIGREE OF FERRARS, EARLS FERRARS

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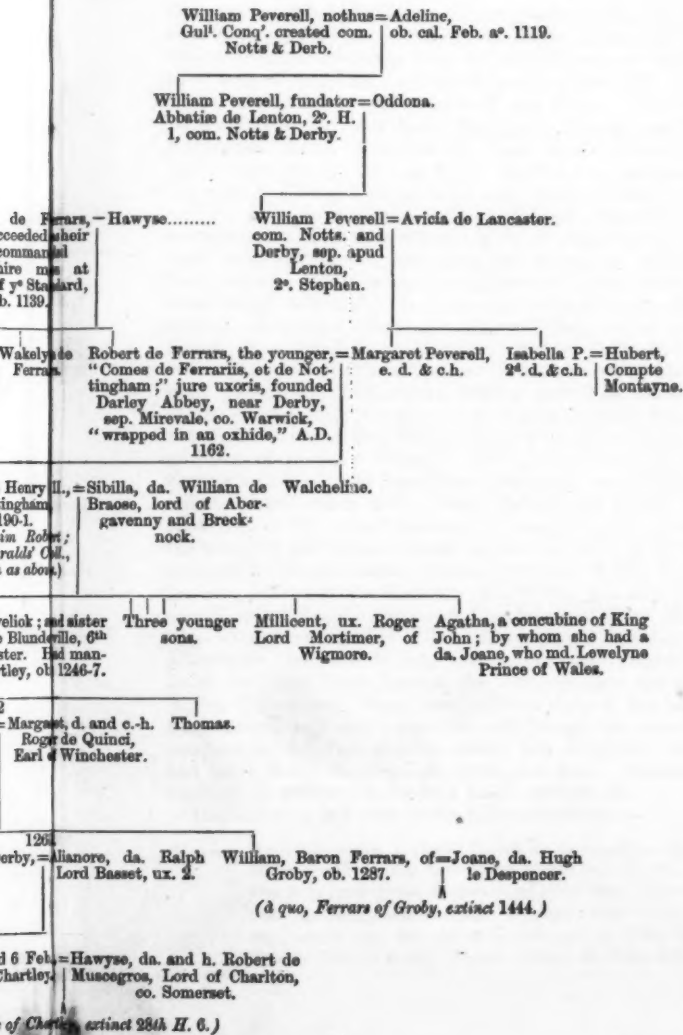
1264  
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(*à quo, Ferrars of Chartley, extinct*)



# FERRARS, AND EARLS OF DERBY, ETC.



THE JOURNAL OF THE

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TORBOCK OF TORBOCK, *Co. Lanc.*

BY THOMAS HELSBY, ESQ., OF LINCOLN'S INN.

*(Continued from page 175.)*

DURING this litigation Dame Cecily appears to have died and to have been succeeded by her grandson, Sir Henry Torbok of Torbok, Knt., who revived the action, as seen by another ancient vellum or parchment copy of the pleas, made in the reign of Rich. III., or 1 Hen. VII. These introduce us to a number of new names. The Declaration of Henry Torbok by John Lake, Jun., his attorney, says that William Haryngton, Knt., Thos. Urswyk, Esq., Robert Halsall, and Richard Bolde were seized of the manor of Torbok, and being so seized gave the same to Willm. Torbok, Knt., and Cecily his wife, to hold to them and the heirs male of the body of William; that Willm. and Cecily entered (as in the last mentioned pleas of Lady Cecily Torbok); that their issue was Richd., and after the decease of Willm., his widow Cecily became seized for the term of her life; that Richd. Torbok had issue Henry, and died. And after the death of Cecily, the said Henry entered as next of blood and heir to Willm., viz. as son and heir of Richd., the son and heir of William. To this Ralph Orrell pleads that before the seizin of the said manor by (the trustees) Harrington, Urswyk, Halsall, and Bolde, John Walton and Thos. Causey were seized of the same in fee, and gave it to Richd. Torbok, Knt., in tail, with remainder to his brother Henry, who eventually succeeded Sir Richard, as described in *Lady Torbok v. Orell*; that John, the son of Henry, became seized and had issue Henry, Margery, and Elizabeth, and died seized. After whose death Henry Halsall and Richd. Smyth, chaplains, abated the entail (meaning a wrongful entry by strangers into the freehold) and became seized in their demesne as of fee, and being so seized by the abatement aforesaid enfeoffed Willm. Torbok, Esq., in fee, &c., by virtue of which the said Willm. was seized, and being so seized enfeoffed John Brynyng, Chaplain, and John Horneby in fee, who afterwards enfeoffed Willm. Haryngton "*& socios suos*" in fee. Afterwards the same Willm. Haryngton, Robt. Halsall, and Richd. Bolde died, and Thos. Urswik, the survivor, gave the same manor to Willm. Torbok and Cecily, and the heirs male of the body of Willm., who entered and died; and the said Henry, the son of John, died issueless, as did Margery, his sister; but Elizabeth, the other sister, had issue, Ralph, or Ranulph Orell, and died. Afterwards the said Cecily died, whereupon the said Ralph entered, &c.

The following is a copy of the pleas alluded to:—

"*Lanc. ss. Assia ven. recog. si Henr. Torbok de Torbok miles. injuste, &c. disseis. Radm. Orrell de libo. ten. suo in Torbok post pm., &c. Et unde p'dict Radus. in ppria. psona sua querit'. qd p'dict Henr Torbok disseis cum de manio de Torbok cum suis ptin. Et p'dict. Henr Torbok p Johem. Lake Jun. attorn. suu. dic'. qd assia. inde, &c. qd Wills. Haryngton miles: Thomas Urswyk Armig'. Robtus. Halsall & Ricus Bolde fuer. scit. de*

p'dict). manū, &c. Et sic inde seīt. dederunt manū. p'dict. cum p'tin. cuidam Willmo. Torbok milit'. & Cecilie uxi. ejus Hend &c. & hered. masculis. de corpore——Willo legitime p'creat'. Virtute cuj\*, &c. ijdem Willms. & Cecilia fuer'. inde seīt videlt'. p'dict' Willms in dñi——suo ut de feodo talliat. & p'dca. Cecilia ut de libo. ten. p. formam &c. & h'vit : exit' quendam Ricm. Torbok int'. eos legitime p'creat'. Et postea p'dict'. Willms. Torbok obiit de tñi. statu inde seīt'. Et post cuj\*. morte. p'dca. Cecilia inde seīt'. in dñico. suo de libo. ten ; & in p'dict'. manu. cum p'tin. se tenuit int'. p jus accrescend. p t'mio. vite sue p formam doni p'dci. &c. Et p'dict'. Ricus Torbok fil. & her' de corpore &c. h'vit exit'. Henr' Torbok modo tenent'. & obiit. Et postea p'dca. Cecilia ita seīt' p jus accrescend. obiit inde de tñi. statu vit'. &c. Post cuj\*. mortem p'dict' Henr' modo tenens in p'dict' manū. cum p'tin' ut consanguine\*. & heres ipius Willi. Videlt' : fil. & heres p'dci. Rici. fil. & hered. p'dict'. Willi. de corpore ipi\*. Will legitime p'creat'. in p'dict. manū. cum p'tin. intravit & fuit inde seīt'. in dñico. suo &c. p formam doni p'dci. Et p'dict'. Radus Orell quer'. clam'. colore, &c.

Et p'dict'. Radus Orell quer'. dic' qd. p aliqua &c. p'cludinon debet quia dic'. qd. du. antequ. p'dci. Willms. Haryngton, Tho. U. Rob. H. & Ric'. B. aliquid huer'. in mani'o : p'dict'. &c. quidam Johes Wlton : & Thomas Cansey fuerunt inde seīt. in dñico. suo ut de feodo &c. Et sic inde seīt'. dederunt p'dict'. manū. cum p'tin. cuidam Ricō Torbok milit'. & hered. de corpore suo legitime p'creat'. Remanī. inde Henr' Torbok fri. ejusdem Ric. & hered. de corpore virtute cuj\*. &c. doni Ricus fuit seīt'. &c. ut——talliat. p formam &c. &——exit'. de corpore &c. p testande——post cuj\*. mortem p'dict'. Henr'. Torbok intravit Virtute rem. &c. & fuit inde seīt'. &c. ut de feodo talliato p formam &c. & h'vit exit'. Johem. Torbok & obiit ptestendo inde seīt'. de tali statu post cuj\*. mortem p'dict'. Johes. intravit & fuit seīt'. &c. p formam &c. & h'vit. exit'. Henr' Torbok Marg'iam & Elisabeth & obiit p testand. inde seīt'. post cuj\*. mortem quidam Henr' Halsall & Ricus Smyth\* Capelli. se abateverunt & inde fuerunt seīt'. in dñico. suo ut de feodo. Et sic inde seīt'. p abatamentum illud feoffaverunt quendam Willm. Torbok armig'um in feodo, &c. Virtute cuj\*. &c. idm. Willms. fuit inde seīt'. &c. Et sic inde seīt'. feoffavit Johem. Brynyng capellm. & Johem horneby in feodo Virtute cuj\*. &c. postea ijdem. Johes B. & Johes horneby sic inde seīt'. feoffaverunt p'dict'. Willm. haryngton & socios suos in feodo Postea ijdem Willm Haryngton Robt. Halsall & Ricus Bolde obierunt Et p'dict'. Thomas Urswik ipos. supjuxit & dedit p'dict Manū. &c. p'fat'. Willo. Torbok & Cecelie & hered. masculū. de corpore ipius Willi. &c. Virtute cuj\*. &c. Et p'dict'. Willm. Torbok obiit Et p'dca Cecilia ad tenuit int'. p jus accrescend. & fuit seīt'. &c. p. formam &c. ut de libo. ten. Et p'dict'. Henr' fil. Johis obiit sine exit. &c. Et p'dict'. Marg'ia obiit sine hered. de corpore &c. Et p'dict'. Elisabeth h'vit exit' p'dict'. Radm. orell & obiit. Et postea p'dca. Cecilia obiit post cuj\*. mortem p'dict'. Radus. intravit &c. fuit seīt'. ut de feodo talliato quousqz. p p'dict'. Henr' Torbok def. disseis absqz. hoc qd p'dict'. Willms. Haryngton & socij sui dederunt Manū. p'dict'. modo & forma quibz. &c.

Et p'dict' Henr' Torbok dic'. qd p'dict'. Wills. Haryngton——dederunt Manū. p'dict &c. pnt. supius &c. qd apiato inde int' eos assia."

\* It is not improbable that this Richard Smyth, or Smith, was of the family of the Smyths of Cuerdley, in co. Lanc., and that some connection of Richard Smyth's about a century after his time, was connected by marriage with Rich<sup>d</sup>. Torbock, of Newcastle, who, according to report, so oddly changed his name to Smyth !

The next set of pleas also introduce us to a few fresh names, and like some of the others, are written in the hard old Court, or Law hand of the period, on a roll of parchment about two feet long, extensively mouse or rat eaten all down one side. This is evidently an office copy from the original Rolls of the Court, James Anderton, whose signature at the foot attests the correctness of the copy, being no doubt the Prothonotary at that time, and probably a scion of one of the old houses of Anderton of Anderton, Lostock, or Euxton. This copy shews what was called the "book," made up for trial, and ends with words similar to those used in the making up of the issues for trial in our day.

1 Hen. 7. "Plita apud lanc' coram Guidone ffairfax milite Justic' dñi Regis de Session' lanc'. tent'. apud lancstr. die lune in quinta Septimava quadragesime Anno regni Regis Henrici septimi primo.

lano. ss. Assia ven. recog' si Henricus Torbock injuste & sine judico dissevit Radm Orrell. de libo. tento. suo in Torbock post prm. &c. Et p'dicus Radus in ppria p'sona sua quericu' qd p'dicus Henr' disseis. eum de Manu de Torbock cum p'tin. &c.

Et p'dcus Henr' Torbock p Johem lake Juni. Attorn suu. dñc. qd. Assia. inde int'. eos fieri non debet quia dic qd quida—Willms. Haryngton miles. Thomas Urswik Armig' Robtus. Halsall & Ricus Bolde fuerunt seiti de manu. p'dc—suis p'tin. in dnico. suo ut de feodo & sic inde seiti. dederunt maniu. p'dem. cum suis p'tin. cuidam Willo Torbock Militi & Cecilie ux'i ejus hend & tenend p'dem. maniu. cum suis p'tin p'fat'. Willo. Torbock & Cecilie & heres masculis de corpore ipsius Willi. Torbock l'time. p'reat virtute cujus quidam doni p'dci Wills. Torbock & Cecilie fuerunt inde seiti. videlt. p'dcus. Wills Torbock in dnico suo ut de feodo talliat'. Et p'dca Cecilie in dnico suo ut de libo tento Et fuerunt exit videlt. quendam Ricm. Torbock postea p'dcus. Willo Torbock obiit de tñ. statu inde seiti post cujus mortem p'dca. Cecilie se tenuit intus in manu. p'dem cum p'tin. p jus accrescendi & fuit inde seita in dnico suo ut de libo ten. p formam doni p'dci Et p'dcus Ricus. Torbock filius & heres masculus. de corpore ipsius Willi Torbock l'time p'reat. h'vit exit'. Henr. Torbock modo tenen' & obiit Et p'dca. Cecilie de tñ. statu sic inde seita. obiit post cujus mortem p'dcus. Henr' Torbock ut consanguineus & heres masculus ipsius Willi videlt. filius & heres ipsius Ricci fil. & heres ipsius Willi de corpore ipsius Willi l'time. p'reat'. in p'dem maniu. cum suis p'tin' intravit & fuit inde seiti in dnico. suo ut de feodo talliato p formam doni p'dci &c. Et p'dcus. Radus. Orrell. clam. Maniu. p'dem. cum p'tin. colore cujusdam facti dimissionis sibi fact' p'tinn. vite sue p p'fat'. Willm Haryngton Thomam Urswik Robtum & Ricm Bolde ante donu. p'dem. p ipos. Willm. Haryngton Thomam, Robtum, & Ricm Bolde p'fat Will—Torbock & Cecilie supius fact ubi nichil in possessione ipsius Radi p fact. illud unqm t'sunt. p'dem. cum suis p'tin intravit Sup cujus quidem Radi possessionem Johes Downe intravit Sup cuju—Johis Downe possessionem p'dcus. Henr' Torbock intravit pnt. ei bene licuit Que omia. & singla. p'dc—Henr' Torbok parat. est vificare & pet'. judm si Assia inde int'. eos fieri debeat &c.

Et p'dcus. Radus dic qd tpe ad assia. sua pd. p. aliqua pp'dem. Henr' p'allegat'. hend p'cludi. non debet quia dic'. qd. dñi anteqm. p'dci Wills Haryngton Thomas Urswik Robtus Halsall & Ricus Bolde aliquid huer'. in Manu'. p'dco. cum p'tin. quidam Johes Wulton Capellanus & Thomas Cauvey Capellanus fuer' seiti. de manio. illo cum p'tin in dnico. suo ut de

feodo Et sic inde sciti Maniū illud cum ptin. dederunt cuidam Ricci Torbok  
Chr. Hend & tenend. eidm Ricci & hered' de corpore suo exeunt Ita. qd si idem  
Ricci sine hered' de corpore suo exeunt obierit tunc p'dcm maniam. cum  
ptan' integre remaneret cuidam Henr' Torbok fri ejusdem Ricci Hend &  
tenend' eidem Henr' & hered' de corpore suo exeunt, Virtute cuius quidem  
doni p'deus Ricci fuit scit' de Manio p'dco cum ptin' in dnico suo vt de  
feodo talliat' p' formam &c. postea idem Ricci obiit s—— hered' de cor-  
pore suo exeunt' post cuius mortem p'dcm ma'nm cum ptin' Virtute doni  
p'dci remansit p' —— Henr' & hered' de corpore suo exeunt' p' quod  
idem Henr' in Ma'um p'dcm cum ptin' vt in remanere suu' p'dcm——  
intravit & inde scit' fuit in dnico suo vt de feodo talliat, Virtute doni p'dci  
Et h'uit exit' quendam Johem To—— & obiit post cuius mortem  
Ma'um p'dcm cum ptin' descendebat eidem Johi vt fil & hered' ipius  
H—— doni p'dci Et idem Johes intravit in p'dcm Ma'um cum ptin'  
& inde fuit scit' in dnico suo vt de —— donaco jus p'dco Et h'uit  
exit' henr' Marg'iam & Elizabeth & obiit post cuius mortem Ma'um p'  
descend' eidem henr' vt fil & her' p'dci Johis Virtute doni p'dci  
Idemqz Henr' intrauit —— cum ptin' & inde scit' fuit in dnico suo vt  
de feodo talliat' p' formam doni p'dci posteaqz id —— p'dco cum ptin'  
de tili statu inde obiit scitus sine hered' de corpore suo exeunt post cuius  
mortem Ma'n —— p'dcm cum ptin' descend' p'fat' Marg'ie & Eliza-  
beth vt sororibz & hered' ipius Henr' eademqz Marg'ia & Eliza—— in  
Ma'um p'dcm cum ptin' et sorores & hered' ipius Henr' fil Johis intraverunt  
& inde fuerunt sciti' in dnico suo vt de feodo talliato virtute doni p'dci  
eademqz Marg'ia postea obiit sine hered' de corpore suo exeunt post cuius  
mortem ius medietat' Manij p'dci descendebat eidem Elizabeth vt sorori &  
hered' ejusdem Marg'ie posteaqz eadem Elizabeth de p'dco Manio integre  
post mortem ipius Marg'ie fuit scita in dnico suo vt de feodo talliato Virtute  
doni p'dci Et p'dca Elizabeth h'uit exit' ipiu' Radm Orell & obiit post  
cuius mortem Man'um p'dcm cum ptin' descend' eidem Rado vt fil & hered'  
ipius Elizabeth idemqz Radus in Ma'um illud cum ptin' intrauit & inde fuit  
scit' in dnico suo vt de feodo talliat' virtute doni p'dci quousqz p'deus Henr'  
ipm Radm inde inuiste & sine iudicio diasseis & pet' assiam &c Et p'dcus  
Henr' pet' qd assia p'dict' ven' sup tito p'dci Radi in forma p'dca sci Et  
p'dcus Radus similis' h' capiatu' inde int' eos assia &c. Recogn exact' non  
ven' h' prec' est Vie' qd distr' recogn' ejusdem assio p' omia terr' & catalla  
&c. Et qd de exit' &c. Ita qd heat corpora eor' hic die lune px ante fui  
sci Laurencij iuris px futur' &c. Et qd appon decem tles &c. Et interim  
&c. Idem dies dat' est ptibz p'dcis hic &c. Ad quem diem lune ven' tam  
p'dcus Radus in ppria psona sua qm p'dcus Henr' Torbocke p' Attorn——  
suu' p'dcm Recogn similis' exacti ven' Et sup hoc p'dict' descend' talm' arrai-  
mentu' panelli ass—— p'dcus Quia die' qd panellu' illud arraiat fuit p'  
Edwardum Stanley militem Vie' lane' qui est —— affinn' p'dci Radi quer'  
quam quidem calu' p'dcus querens fatetu' fore veru' Io panell —— illud  
del —— cassetu' Et assia illa reman' capiond' vsqz diem lune in quarta  
septimana quadrag—— Et sup hoc p'dcus quer' die' qd Henr'  
Longton vnus Coron' dni Regis in Com' lane' est cons —— Jo  
pres est Laurencio Starky & Johi Hesketh alijs duobz Coron' Com' p'd qd  
venir' fil —— ad p'fat' diem xij &c. Et it'um &c. Idem dies  
dat' est ptibz p'dcis hic &c. Ad quem diem lune ve ——  
Radus orrell in ppria psona sua qm p'dcus Henr' p' Attorn' suu' p'dcm

Recogn exact' non ——— est p'fat' duobz Coron' qd hea  
 corpora Recogn coram p'fat' Justic' hic die lune px post fest ———  
 ——— bte Marie Virginis tunc px sequen' De quo die lune loquela p'dca  
 int' alia adiornat' fuit vsqz die ——— quarta septimana quad-  
 ragesimie tunc px sequen' p bre dñi Regis de coi adiornament' hic &c.  
 Ad ——— diem lune Assia p'dca reman' hic capiend usqz diem  
 lune px post festum Assumpci'nis bte Marie Virginis px sequen' coram  
 p'fat' Justic' hic &c. Et it'um &c. Idem dies dat' est ptibz p'dcis hic &c.  
 ad quem diem lune px post festum Assumpci'onis bte Marie Virginis ven  
 tam p'dcus Radus Orrell in ppria psona sua qm p'dcus Henr' Torbocke p  
 Atton suu p'dem recogn exacti non ven Io prec' est p'fat' Coron' qd  
 distring recogn eiusdem Assie p omes t'ras &c. Et qd de exit' &c. Ita qd  
 heaut corpora recogn coram p'fat' Justic' hic scilt die lune in quarta sep-  
 timana quadragesim ——— tunc px sequen' &c. Et appoon x. ties &c. Et  
 int'im &c. Idem dies dat' est ptibz p'dcis hic &c. Ad ——— diem  
 lune in quarta septimana quadragesime Assia p'dca continuat' p'dict'  
 pous ——— Justic' hic usqz diem lune px post festum Assumpci'nis bte  
 Marie Virginis tunc px sequ ——— Coron' p'dci distr' recogn  
 eiusdem Assie erga eundem diem &c. Et int'im &c. Idem dies dat' ———  
 ——— p'dcis hic &c." "Examinat' & concordat cum record ———  
 p me Jacobum Anderten."

(To be continued.)

### A YORKSHIRE RAMBLE.

Rich was the day in lifelong memories  
 On which, dear friend, we roam'd by Derwent's side  
 Intent to reach, ere twilight dimm'd the trees,  
 That stately Hall, the County's joy and pride.  
 At ease we wander'd thro' her chambers wide  
 Hung with the woof of gorgeous tapestries,  
 And saw with eyes that needed not a guide  
 The priceless pictures in her galleries.  
 Dear friend, I know not what to you befalls—  
 For me, when memory wakens from her sleep  
 Not oft the stately Castle she recalls;  
 Far more she broods o'er Derwent's glassy sweep,  
 The melting landscape seen from Howsham's steep,  
 The sacred peace of Kirkham's mouldering walls.

J. H. C



## THE FAMILY OF EYRE OF HASSOP, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

BY PETER FURNESS, ESQ.

FOR some time I have considered that the "RELIQUARY" would be incomplete without a pedigree of the family of Eyre, which, for the long period of nearly eight centuries, has been so intimately and influentially connected with a considerable part of the High Peak. I have endeavoured to supply a portion of the want by furnishing that of the branch located at Hassop. The Pedigree (Plate XXXIII.) may not be quite perfect, but it has the merit of being principally supported by authentic documentary evidence.

It is an old and oft-told tale, or tradition, that the founder or common ancestor of the Eyre's, came over to this country with William the Conqueror; was present at the battle of Hastings, where he lost a leg; and, as a reward for his services, William directed him to adopt the couped thigh for his crest, and granted him lands at Hope, in the county of Derby. Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, truly says the Eyre's are a "wide spreading family." From the parent stock at Hope, at an early era, we not only find branches seated at Padley, Highlow, Hassop, Holme Hall, Bradway, and Newbould, in Derbyshire, but also at Rampton, The Grove, Laughton, and other places in the adjoining counties of Nottingham and York. Not only is the family "wide spreading," but its various members present nearly every intermediate grade in social life, from the peer to the peasant, and have taken an active part in, and are identified with, many important events, narrated in the annals of the country. Its warriors bled at Hastings, shared the glories at Agincourt, and more recently Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, raised a regiment for the unfortunate Charles, and singularly distinguished himself as a gallant cavalier, during the spirit-stirring period of the great civil war. Burke, in his "Vicissitudes of Families," relates many a startling episode in connection with his subject, but he has none more striking than the rapid declension of the three principal branches of Eyre, of Rowter, Highlow, and Hassop. All these are extinct in the male line, and their extensive possessions, upwards of twenty thousand acres, the accumulation of centuries, have in the short space of seventy years been sold or passed by marriage into other families, and not a single acre left. At the close of the last century Lady Massarene sold Rowter; and at the beginning of the present, Archer Eyre, Esq., sold Highlow, and a short time since Hassop passed to Colonel Leslie (by his marriage with the heiress Dorothy Countess of Newburgh). The Eyres will, however, be long remembered as kind and considerate landlords. The old patriarchal mode of succession was invariably observed among the tenants, the heir or eldest son was ever preferred as a right of inheritance.

Most, if not all the Eyres, were steady adherents to the Catholic faith; this subjected them to persecution. The Penal enactments were often enforced against them, and they suffered fines and confiscations, for recusancy and harbouring priests. Two of these





ARMS OF EYRE, EARLS OF NEWBURGH.

Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, three quatrefoils, *or* for Eyre; second, *argent*, a bend engrailed, *sable*, for Radcliffe; third, *argent*, on a bend between three gillyflowers, *gules*, an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure flory-counterflory, *vert*, for Livingstone.

CREST.—A leg erect, in armour, quarterly *argent* and *sable*, couped at the thigh, *gules*, knee-cap and spur, *or*. (The Crests of Radcliffe and Livingstone are also borne.)

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, a savage man, *proper*, wreathed about the head and loins *vert*; Sinister, a dapple-grey horse saddled and bridled, *gules*.

MOTTO.—Si je puis.

AUTHORITY

Harl. MS., 1093. Additional MS. H. gree penes Thomas Birds, Eyam, and Mag. Brit., and others.

ROBERT, or ROBINET EYRE, = John 3<sup>d</sup> son of Nicholas Eyre, of Hope, ob. 21 Mar. 1419, had 10 sons and 4 daus. Fought at Agincourt. Said to be chief builder of Hathersage church, where is a splendid tomb to his memory; he was living 12 Hen. VI. The tomb was restored at the cost of eighty guineas, by Francis last Earl of Newburgh.

Robert Eyre, of Padley, High Sheriff = co. Derby, 22 Edw. IV., 1483.

Robert Eyre of Padley, = Elizabeth Huddleston, dau. of Sir William Huddleston, High Sheriff co. Derby. ob. 14 Nov., 19th Hen. VII. Thomas Eyre = Catharine ap Gwillim. Knight, co. Cambridge.

Sir Arthur Eyre, Knight, Padley, Mar. 1st Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Plumpton. 2nd, Alicia Coffin, and 3rd, Dorothy, dau. of Humphrey Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford. His dau. Anne Eyre, mar. Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, and that family were afterwards of Padley, and subsequently sold it to the Ashton's, of Hathersage. Nicholas Eyre, of Hirst, in Hathersage. Roger Eyre. Ralph Eyre, of Offerton; in Hope, co. Derby, bur. at Hathersage. Hugh Eyre.

Roulund Eyre, of Hassop, = Dorothy Everingham, mar. (circa) 1515. Stainboro, co. E.

Edmund Eyre, of Hassop. Will executed in 1567. Had no legitimate issue; devises one-half of the Manor of Hassop to his nephew, 2nd son of his brother Stephen. Thomas was afterwards of Shatton in Hope. In Hope Church are the arms in the East window, they are carved also on the Shatton pews, as borne by the Hassop family.

Elizabeth Eyre, = George Blackwell, of London, mentioned in his brother Edmund's Will. See ante.

Dorothy Eyre, uxor John Roberts, of Laughton, co. Ebor. Anne Eyre, uxor William Parker, Wetherby, co. Ebor, ob. s. p. Roulund Eyre, of Hassop, = Gertrude Stafford, ob. 1624, bur. in Longstone Church, there is a Brass to his memory. Had 8 sons and 4 daughters. co-heiress to Humphrey, of Eyam, she Calver and Rowland the family. See

Roger Eyre, = Roulund Eyre, of the = of Router, mar. Elizabeth. Chamber of Presence, 5th James the First (1609).

Elizabeth Hackett, of London.

Thomas Eyre, of Hassop, = Prudence Blackwell, son and heir, High Sheriff 1611, he had £6000 in cash, ann. and £2000 in cash, all debts paid. dau. of Nicholas Blackwell, of Tideswell, co. Derby. Adam Eyre, near Dronfield.

Thomas Eyre. Adam Eyre, = of Router, co. Derby.

Thomas Eyre, of Router, Will dated 2 Sept., 1717.

Roulund Eyre, of Hassop, Col. of Foot, = Anne raised a Regiment for Charles I., paid £2000 as composition money to Parliament; at Hassop is a portrait of the Col. in armour, ob. circa 1674. Sir Henry of Oxborough

1st wife, Katherine Kempe, = Thomas Eyre, of Hassop, = 2nd wife, dau. & heiress of Sir Philip Kempe, Bart., Slindon Park, co. Sussex. of Hassop, ob. 1704.

Ellen Eyre, = Thomas Wood, of ob. 20 Aug. 1712. Braconari, co. Norfolk.

Philip Eyre, aged 7, 1662.

Roulund Eyre, Hassop, = Lady Elizabeth Plunkett, died 12 Mar. 1728, aged 72, bur. at Preston. dau. of the Earl of Fingall.

Thomas Eyre, of Eastwell, = Mary, dau. of Col. George Holman, co. Leicester, and Hassop, died 1729. of Warkworth Castle, Northamp., co-heir to her brother William.

John Eyre, bapt. at Eastwell, 18 Feb., and bur. there 7 April, 1728.

Emilia Eyre, bur. at Eastwell, 27 May, 1728.

Roulund Eyre, son = Mary Theresa, dau. and heiress of William, 4th Lord Widdrington, Eastwell, 1728. attainted in 1715.

Thomas Eyre, of Hassop (succeeded his uncle, = Lady Mary Bellasis (dau. Henry Francis Widdrington, as heir to the of Thomas, Lord Falcon-Stella and Stanley Estates), married 23 July, 1776, died at Nice in Savoy, March 26, 1792. burg, she died at Pisa, 27 Jan., 1804. Sine Prole.

Charlotte Mary Eyre, born 15 Nov., 1756, mar. 9 April, 1793, Arthur Onslow, Esq., she died 8th Oct., 1833, s. p.

Francis Eyre, of Hassop, born 10 Feb., 1762, = Dorothy mar. 29 Aug., 1787, assumed the title of Earl of Newburgh in right of his mother, Lady Mary, dau. of Charles Radcliffe, he died 23 Oct., 1827. heir of John win, she

Lady Dorothy Eyre, born 18 July, 1788, = Col. Charles Leslie, fifth son of John Leslie, mar. 21st July, 1836. Countess of Newburgh in her own right 1852; died Nov. 22nd, 1863, s. p. By her death the Hassop branch of the family became extinct. She left her estates of Hassop, co. Derby; Slindon, co. Sussex; Ambie, co. Northumberland; and Grange Court, co. Gloucester; to her husband, Col. Leslie.

John Thomas Eyre, 7th Earl = Lady Marg<sup>d</sup>. Kennedy, of Newburgh, born 21 Oct., (third dau. of the Marquis of Ailes), born 16 1790, mar. 14 Nov., 1817, died 22 May, 1833, no issue, June, 1800, now living, buried at Moorfields Chapel, London. 1869.

## RITIES.

Herald's Visitation, 1611. Pedigree and his remarks thereon. Lyson's

Joan dau. and sole heir of Robert Padley, Lord of the Manor of Hathersage, she died 9th Mar. 1463.

Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, of Mapletorpe, co. Lincoln.

John Eyre. Christopher Eyre. Anne Eyre=Thomas Meverell, of Throwley and Frodshall. Elizabeth Eyre=Sir John Draycot, Knight, of Paynesley co. Stafford.

Philip Eyre, Parson of Ashover, co. Derby. Richard Eyre, living 21st year Edward IV. Henry Eyre. Edmund Eyre, of Brookfield in Hathersage. Stephen Eyre, of Hassop, living (1456) and circa 1488. Katharine Dymocke, of Kyme, co. Lincoln. John Eyre.

Elizabeth Eyre=Richard Curson, of Kedleston, co. Derby. Jane Eyre=John Ireton, of Ireton, co. Derby.

Ann Eyre=Anthony Longden, of Longden, co. Derby. Helen Downs=Stephen Eyre=Anne Blackwell, 2nd wife, dau. of Thomas Blackwell, of Shirley, co. Derby. In the Hall at Hassop, over the fire-place, carved in oak, are the arms of Eyre impaling Blackwell, *argent*, a greyhound in full course *sable*, collared *chequy*, *or* and *gules* on a chief dancette of the second, three bezants, below are the initials R. E. and date 1604.

Mary Eyre, mar. John Stanley, of Redseats, co. Derby. Ruth Eyre, mar. George Needham, of Thornsett, co. Derby. Jane Eyre, mar. William Frost, of London, Vis. 1611. Thomas Eyre, of Nether Shatton, in Hope parish, co. Derby, second son of Stephen Eyre, of Hassop, died in 1618, quartered his arms with Blackwell, stated in Vis. 1611, Harl. MS. 1436, to be then S.P. died 1618.

Gervase Eyre, of Horaley Gate, in Dronfield, ob. 16 Feb., 1619. George Eyre, of Hassop. Jane Eyre.

Jane Eyre, dau.=Nicholas Shiercliffe, of Attercliffe, and heir. died 21 Oct. 1669.

Robert Eyre, of Nether Shatton, in Hope, Gent., died 1616, leaving one son, aged 10 years.

William Eyre, Lieut.-Col. in his brother's Regiment in the service of Charles I. Mary Eyre=John Biddulph, of Biddulph, Esq. Dorothy Eyre. Prudence Eyre. Gertrude Eyre. Thos. Eyre, of Nether Shatton, Gent. See Hope Register, and Lyson's Mag. Britt. Married 1640, living 1662.

Margaret Eyre,=John Thornton, of Nether-Witton, co. Northumberland. Anne Eyre=Robert Dormer.

NOTE.—Mr. William Eyre, of Radclyffe Place, Buxton, states that he is lineally descended from Stephen Eyre, of Hassop, and the eldest representative of the Nether Shatton family. He has compiled a Pedigree.

Henry Eyre. Thomas Eyre.

Lawrence Eyre. Catherine Eyre,=William Stanley, of Hooton, 1706. Margaretta=John Thornton, co. Ebor, 1710.

Francis Eyre, of Warkworth Castle, born 1732, mar. 11 Feb., 1755, died 7 Oct., 1804. He marr. 1801, 2ndly, Sarah Hernon. He sold Warkworth for £70,000, and brought the stained windows now in the large room at Hassop from Warkworth. Lady Mary (dau. of Chas. Radclyffe, last Earl of Derwentwater), and sister to the Earl of Newburgh, died 27 Aug., 1798. She was niece to James, Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded 1716. Elizabeth Eyre=Francis Farquharson, of Invercauld, N.B.

James Eyre,=Chinnicourt, of Metz. Charles Eyre, born 29 Apr., 1771, died July, 1819, no issue.

Lady Mary Eyre, born 12 Oct., 1789, died unmarried 15 Oct. 1819. Lady Charlotte Eyre, born 6 June, 1792, died 6 Aug., 1818, unmarried. Francis Radclyffe Livingstone Eyre, born 7 July, 1794, succeeded his brother as Earl of Newburgh 1833, died at Hassop, unmarried, 13 Oct., 1852, bur. first in Hassop Chapel, afterwards at Moorfields Chapel, London. Lady Anne Eyre, born 16 May, 1796, died 25 Apr., 1802, unmarried. Lady Barbara Eyre, a Sister of Mercy, born 18 May, 1798, died at Bermondsey, London. Lady Radclyffe Eyre, born 27 May, 1802, died of a fever at Brighton, August 6, 1840, unmarried.





priests, Nicholas Garlic, and Robert Ludlam, were dragged out of their hiding-place (a chimney yet in existence at Padley), taken to Derby, tried, drawn, hung, and quartered there 24 July, 1588. In "Challoner's Catholic Martyrology," a work of great research and authenticity, may be found a full detail of their sufferings and execution. The beautiful old desecrated chapel at Padley, and the ruins of one at North Lees, remain as monuments and evidences of the intolerant and persecuting spirit of the period. Yet if further testimony were wanting, it is abundantly supplied by the following observations and letter of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, of Padley (whose mother was an Eyre), which are subsequently given in extenso.

Gilbert Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby; during his term of office he subjected the Catholics within his jurisdiction to every species of insult and oppression. In a letter to Sir Thomas Kynveton, he says, "The Queen's Majisty beinge moved by sundry occasions greatly importing the estate of her realm, to abridge the liberty of sundry Papists recusants, ill members of the same reysiant in the County of Derby, &c." This authority the Earl appears to have used with severity towards the family at Padley. In the year 1587, John Manners and Roger Columbel inform the Earl, that "yesterday being Candlemas day, Mr. Columbel went himself yearly in the morning with sixteen or twenty men to Padley, where he found Thomas Fitzherbert's wife, Anthony Fitzherbert, two of his sisters, and about twenty persons besides, seeminge to be of their household, and made diligent search for Mr. John Fitzherbert but could not find him." He also adds "Padlaye may be doubted much to be a house of evil resort, and therefore my L. there will be no good redresse there (in our simple opinyons) in those matters, unless that some may be resyant there that will be conformable, and some preacher placed amongst us, here in the Peake to teach the people better."

Two years later, Sir Thomas Fitzherbert addressed the following letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury:—

"Very good Lorde,

W<sup>th</sup> all humble dewtie, I crave leave in lowly wise to opeene my griefe unto you. I suppose y<sup>r</sup> honor hathe knowne me above fiftie yeres, and my wief, that was daughter and heire unto Sir Arthur Eyre. I trust I have bine dewtiful unto my Lords y<sup>r</sup> grandfather, y<sup>r</sup> father, and y<sup>r</sup> Honor, and I have found y<sup>r</sup> Honors all my my good Lords, till now of late y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rd</sup> entringe into the Howse of Padley, found two semynaries there, all unknowne unto my brother, as was confessed at theire deathe, and is since well approved since by good testimony; sithence w<sup>ch</sup> time y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rd</sup> also hath entred upon my Howse of Padley, and the demeanse thereof, seized all the goods of my Brothers and myne that was in that Howse, amongstest w<sup>ch</sup> I had certain evidences of a Woode and Meadows under Levin House, called Fawtelyffe, w<sup>ch</sup> as I ame enformed y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>or</sup> hathe entred upon, and occupieth whollie to y<sup>r</sup> use, though I had bine possessed and my wief's auncestors thereof, tyme out of minde. Very good Lo<sup>rd</sup>—these things are greater than my presente poor estate can suffer or in any wise beare I payinge to her Ma<sup>ty</sup> the statute of recusansie, beinge CCLX<sup>ii</sup> by yere, w<sup>ch</sup> is more than all my rents yerlie rise unto. Loathe I am to complaine of y<sup>r</sup> Ho<sup>rd</sup> any waie, wherefore I complaine me first unto y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rd</sup>; hopinge you wile deale so noblie and charitable w<sup>th</sup> me as I shall be restored to my Howse lands, and goods by y<sup>r</sup> Honor, so as I shall be fullye satisfied, and be able to paie her Ma<sup>ty</sup>, and for ever bounde to praise for y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rd</sup> life in all honor long to continew. From London, this 28<sup>th</sup> of Maie, 1589.

Even so late as the year 1715 Catholics and nonjurors were com-

pelled to make a return of the annual value of their property to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, and we find in Cousin's List for Derbyshire—

Roulund Eyre, of Hassop, Esq., returns his at...	£1115	4	10½
and Henry Eyre, of Eastwell, Co. Leicester, another relative	299	15	9
Tho <sup>s</sup> Eyre, of Eastwell	289	17	4

It has been stated that the church at Hathersage was given in the twelfth century, to the Priory of Launde, Leicestershire, by Richard Bassett, its founder. But if the following tradition still current among the tenants and others at Highlow be correct, it owes its erection to a different person. The tradition is given as I have heard it related. Eyre, the then owner of Highlow, as was his custom, one day ascended the flat roof of the Hall which overlooked a yard in which a mason was at work hewing stone. Unaware of the close proximity of his master, he was loitering and struck the chisel slowly, and at every descent of the mallet repeated the words, "by the day," "by the day." He then changed his note and said, "by bargain," "good hand good hire," suiting the action to the word, the mallet descended with corresponding rapidity. Eyre, seeing and hearing this was in a rage—quickly made his way into the yard, and instantly passed his sword through the body of the poor mason, who fell dead at his feet. Owing to his great influence, the civil power did not interfere with Eyre, who applied to the Pope for absolution, which was granted on condition that he built the church at Hathersage, as an expiation for his crime. The tradition may, or may not be true, but the building itself affords presumptive evidence both externally and internally of having been erected by the Eyres. On the porch, and the outer walls, their arms are often repeated. They are also on the ancient font, and other places in the church, where there is a most splendid monument restored by the last Earl of Newburgh, and numerous fine brasses in memory of different members of the family, whose dust for many generations is garnered beneath its floor.

In the vicinity of Highlow an old tradition, worthy of preservation, still lingers, and is often related respecting one of the Eyre's of that place, who, it appears, had five sons. It is affirmed that for each of these he erected a Hall, or homestead, one at Padley, another at Hazzleford, a third at North Lees, one at Offerton, and the last at Nether Hall, yet all within sight of Highlow. Most of these old houses yet remain at the places indicated, and although somewhat altered, they yet bear the impress of former opulence, and unmistakably show they were the abodes of substantial yeomen, or residences of the ancient gentry of the country.

I may conclude these remarks on the family by giving the following anecdote, related by Francis, the last Earl of Newburgh:—

One of the Eyres of Hassop left by will, a yearly sum for ever to the officiating priest at Baslow, to say Mass and pray for the repose of the souls of himself and wife. It is presumed that at the Reformation, both the praying and paying fell into disuse, but a late incumbent of Baslow, having discovered that a bequest had been



made, at once wrote to Earl Newburgh to claim payment of the stipend. His lordship courteously replied to the applicant, stating his belief that the claim was correct, but took no further notice of the matter. Encouraged by the pleasing tenor of the note, the clergyman next applied personally for the money to his lordship, who in his blindest manner informed him that he did not in the least contemplate evading payment, but he must recollect, that before he did so, he should insist on the prayers and Masses being duly performed, according to the directions in the Will of the donor. It is needless to say the clergyman went away "shorn of his beams."

The following extracts, relating to the family of Eyre, are from various M.S. in the British Museum, and the Heralds' Visitations :—

Walter de Heyr Witnesses a deed of Maud de Lovetots. Monasticon Page 836 Richard le Heyr of Hope possessed together with Wm Marshall of Brough the 4<sup>th</sup> part of a knights fee at Barton Co. Warwick 36 Hen. 3. (1262) Dugdale's Warwickshire. Robert le Heyr of Hope 3<sup>rd</sup> of Edward 1<sup>st</sup> (1275) Witnesses a deed in which William le Marshall of Brough gave to Wm. the son of Peter de Shatton "unam placeam in villa de Hope de P.P. ante fest omnium sanctorum."

Supposed to be Robt. son of Richard le Eyre.

Nicholas Eyre of Hope. 31 Edw<sup>d</sup> 3 (1358) by a fine Quid Heb. had Prince Hirst Co. Warwick, sett. on him Will de Peter parson of Wapenbury Co. Warwick in case John Howl and Cicely his wife and Sir Rich. Thurlowe had no issue. It is supposed this Nicholas father of Nicholas who fought at Agincourt. Dugdale's Warwickshire 29.

From a pedigree *penes* Thomas Birds, Esq., of Eyam, and his remarks thereon :—

William le Eyre of Hope held a bovatt of Land in Hope per service Cast. Forest de alto pecci in Hope dale Corpus sui Este. Roll. ob. 28 Edw<sup>d</sup> 1. Dodsworth's M.S. 132. Harl. M.S. 1093.

Robt. his son and heir aged 24. 28 Edw<sup>d</sup> 1 (1300.)

Nicholas Eyre de Hope 9 Edw<sup>d</sup> 3 (1335)

36 Edw<sup>d</sup> 3. Nicholas de Eir held "Hope una caruc,' terra."

William le Heere de Hope=

Peter his son 1319=

Robert Eyre 1319

Robt le Here of Hope=

William 23. Edw 3=

Peter de Heire=

Ricardus le Here.

Har. M.S. 1093.

Rogerus Eyre mentioned in a fine 48<sup>th</sup> Hen. 3. (1264), Collins Baronetage.

Rich. Eyre of Hope living 14 Hen. 7 (1499) Philip Eyre of Offerton living 14 Hen. 7<sup>th</sup>

Rob. Eyre of Padley, Junr. Fylyp Eyre Parson of Ashover, Roger Eyre of Holme.

Roger Eyre of Plombley, Nicholas Eyre my brother, enfeofed in Trust by Rich<sup>d</sup> Stafford (son and heir of John Stafford late of Eyam) in all his lands in Eyam, Hucklow, Calver, Rowland, Yolgrave inter alia, by deed dated 20 Oct., 6 and 7 Hen. 7<sup>th</sup> (1493) to perform his will. He mentions Thomas his bastard son, and Mary his bastard daughter, he leaves them four marks in two years after his decease, and sixteen marks afterwards. Add. M.S.

William Eyre witness to a deed or grant from Will Plumpton to Wm. Gargrave of his Manor of Darley, Pilsley, &c. It is dated at Derby, 10th Aug. 26th, Hen. 6th (1448.)

The pardon to Stephen Eyre, of Padley, is dated 8th Feb., 11 Edw. 4<sup>th</sup> (1472.) Stephen Eyre, of Hassop, grants to Rob. Eyre, Geo. Lecke, Esq., John Shakerly, gent. Rich. Blackwell, John Eyre, of Croke Hill. All his lands, rents, &c., in the County of Derby and York. Witness Thurstan Lowe, of Hassop, Thomas Hayward, Vicar of Bankewell; Laurence Eyre of Hathernage.

Dated Jany. 24th, 3 Hen. 7<sup>th</sup> (1483).

Robert Eyre, High Sheriff Co. Derby, 1481.

In the 23rd Hen. 7<sup>th</sup>, Robt. Eyre of Padley, held the Castle and Manor of Castleton, of the King, with the Honour of Tutbury.

In the 11<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of Eliz., John Eyre held the Castle of the Peak in socage.

Dated 1567, the Will of Edmund Eyre, of Hassop, gent., devises his lease of half part of Hassop to my nephew Thomas Eyre, second son of my brother Stephen Eyre, deceased, and to Ruth Eyre, sister of Thomas, if they live. The lease and the residue to my nephew Rowland Eyre, eldest son of Stephen, remainder to Anne, my bastard daughter, wife of Thomas Barber. My brother Henry Eyre, of London, to my sister, wife of Anthony Longedon, ten pounds, and to Anthony, my apparell.

1547, Sep. 29th, 38 Hen. 8<sup>th</sup>

Tho<sup>s</sup> Meverell, of Throwley, Sen<sup>r</sup>, Esq., grants to Nich<sup>s</sup>, his son, all mess<sup>s</sup> in Shatton, Brough, Thornhill, and Aston, and a forestary in Edale, to hold to s<sup>d</sup> Nich<sup>s</sup> and his heirs; remainder to Sampson Meverell, bastard son of Thomas, rem<sup>dr</sup> to Edw<sup>d</sup> Meverell, bastard son; rem<sup>dr</sup> to Humphrey Meverell, bastard son; rem<sup>dr</sup> to John Meverell, bastard son; rem<sup>dr</sup> to Thomas Meverell, son and heir apparent in fee.

Witness, Robert Eyre, of Padley, Esq., Walter Halley, of Shatton, and John Tunstead, of Tunstead.

1578, 19th April, 20<sup>th</sup> Elizabeth.

Acct from Francis Bradshaw, of Eyam, gent., for £60 rec<sup>d</sup> from Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, for his right in the Manor of Rowland, in right of Anne Bradsha, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, late deceased, which said Lordship was by partition allotted to Eyre, and Gertrude his wife, as the 4th part of the lands by John Manners, Esq.

1590, 13th July, 32 Elizabeth.

Ind<sup>m</sup> between the Rt. Hon. George Earl of Cumberland and Francis Clifford, of Londesbro, C. Ebor, Esq., the Earl of the one part, and Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, of the other part, whereby the s<sup>d</sup> Earl and his brother grant to said Rowland in fee a moiety of one half part of the mansion and scite of Hassop, with the app<sup>ts</sup> and all of them in said parishes of Hassop, Baslow, Bakewell, Tideswall, and Castleton, late in the tenure of Edmund Eyre.

Hil term } Fine between Tho<sup>s</sup> Eyre, Esq., and Paul Tracey, bart.,  
11 Jas. I. (1614.) } and his wife, and Richard Tracey, Knt.,  
and Anne, his wife, defendants of the Manor of Calver 8 Messuges, 6 Cottages, 2 Mills, 14 Gardens, 12 Orchards, 300 acres of Land, 60 Meadows, 500 acres Pasture, 40 acres wood, 10 Turbary, and 25 rent in Calver.

Aug. 4, 1653. A Marriage Settlement, made by the Earl of Rutland, the family trustee on Cromwell's grant and Colonel Eyre, in the name of his eldest son, Thomas Eyre, with Catherine Kempe, dau. of Sir Philip Kempe, of Slinden, in Sussex, Esq. Fortune, £4,000. The estates intailed in remainder on Francis, Rowland, Will, Stephen, and Nic<sup>h</sup>, five younger sons of the Colonel.

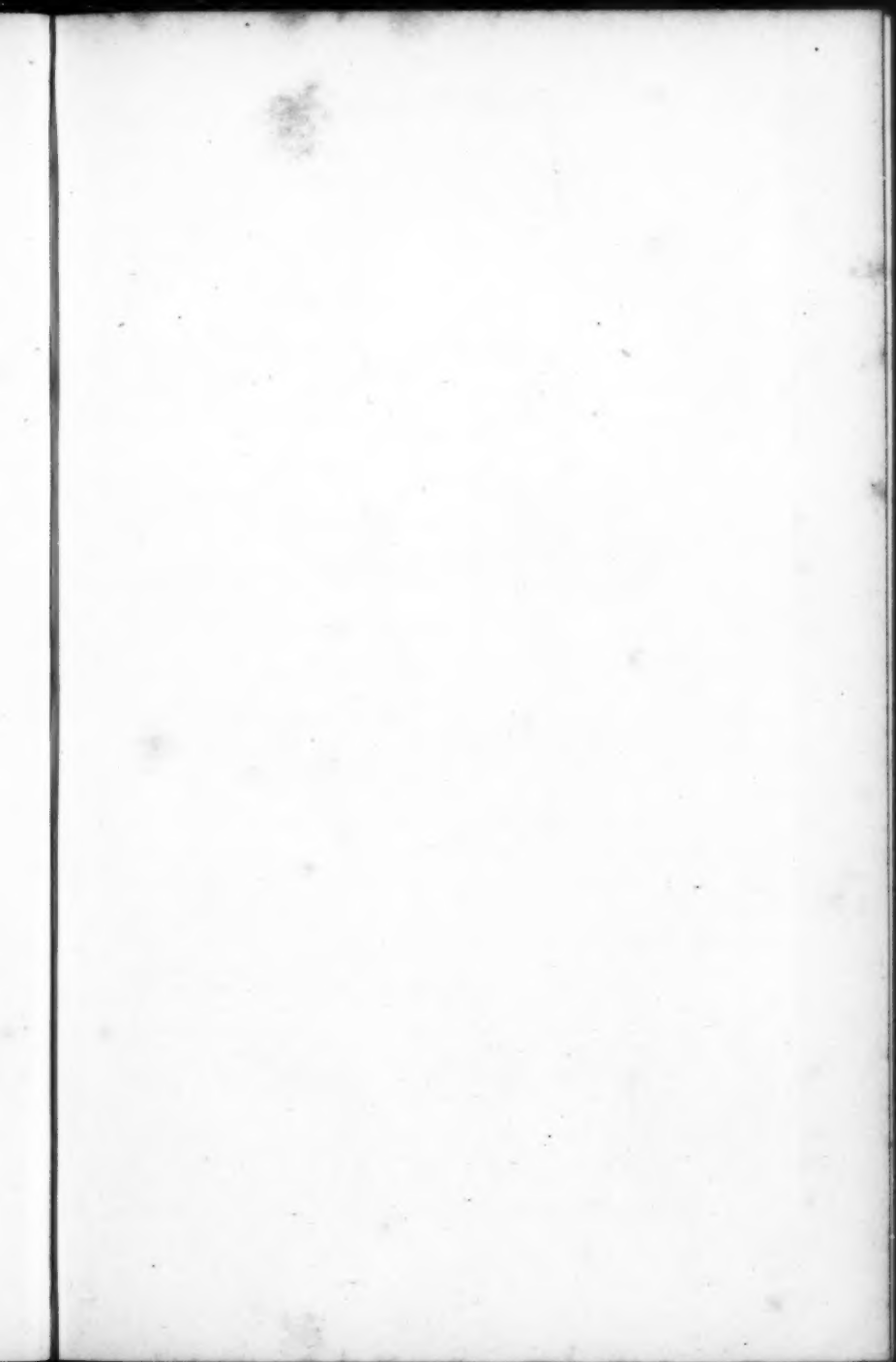
March 4, 1674. The King, by Letters Patent, granted to Tho<sup>s</sup> Eyre, of Graies Inn, in the City of London 733l. 8. 16. of Land on the Forest of the Peak. (See "RELIQUARY," vol. viii., page 245.)

Jary 10, 1722. Ind<sup>tr</sup> Tripartite between Robt. Moor of the 1<sup>st</sup> part, Henry Eyre of the 2<sup>nd</sup> part, Elizabeth Hickman, spinster, one of the dau. of Sir Willoughby Hickman, Bart., deceased, of the 3<sup>rd</sup> part, and Sir Nevill Hickman, Bart., and John Stapleton, Esq., of the 4<sup>th</sup> part, reciting the Will of Thomas Stapleton, Esq., and power of charging with £100 a year for Jointure that a marriage was intended between said Eyre and Elizabeth Hickman.

23 & 24 Nov., 1741.

Ind<sup>tr</sup> of Lease and Release, the Release between Henry Eyre and Elizabeth, his wife, of the 1<sup>st</sup> part, The Rt. Hon. Clotworthy Lord Viscount Massareene, Baron of Loughneagh, Ireland, of the 2<sup>nd</sup> part, and Joseph James, and James Davies, gent., of the 3<sup>rd</sup> part.

*Eyam.*



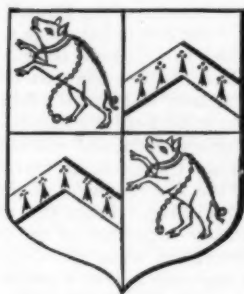


*The Portraiture of One  
Sometime Captain of John Egges  
General Cromwells Reg<sup>mt</sup>*

*Bennet & Sons Fac simile Process*



SIR SIMON EYRE.



EYRE OF BAKEWELL.

## CAPTAIN JOHN EYRE.

CONTRIBUTED BY W. BEMROSE, JUN.

PARTICULARS relating to the family of Eyre having already appeared in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," the following account of two of its members cannot but be interesting. For the loan of the sheets from which I take the extracts and portrait, I am indebted to a friend. The sheets belong, I apprehend, to the transactions of one of the learned societies, but am unable to say which. The plates are *fac-similes* of drawings of the fortifications of London of about the year 1635, and are by the John Eyre whose portrait is here given on Plate XXXIV. Perhaps some reader of the "RELIQUARY" can furnish a reference to the MS. herein referred to.

## "EXTRACTS FROM THE MSS. OF THE EYRE FAMILY."

"I can trace to the year 1360, when John Eyre held two manors in the Parish of Brandon, in Suffolk, whose son Simon Eyre, afterwards Sir Simon Eyre, appears to have been an eminent merchant of the city of London, of which he was Sheriff in 1434, and Lord Mayor in 1445;\* he likewise was the founder of and built Leadenhall, as a common granary, for the city, in 1419; attached to which on the east side of the Quadrant, was a large Chapel, which he endowed with a Brotherhood of sixty Priests, and three Free Schools. He died on the 18th of September, 1459, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, leaving for deeds of charity 5000 marks; and he gave to the Brotherhood of the Church, the Tavern called the Cardinal's Hat, in Lombard Street, with a mansion and sundry tenements adjoining, all of which were newly built for their use by him. Under the Communion Table of the Church, according to the words expressed in the manuscripts this is copied from, there was 'a very goodly marble tombe' to his memory, of which there is

\* Simon Eyre, Lord Mayor of London, 1445, was a draper.

in this collection a drawing by John Eyre, with the date 1635, and one likewise of the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth.

"Sir Simon left issue a son, Thomas, who had issue Thomas, &c., which said Thomas bought the manor of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, and which estate I find was increased by the marriage of Humphrey, his grandson, who was the father of John, afterwards Captain John Eyre, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Bakewell, the 6th day of October, 1604, and was educated at Oxford, and afterwards attended Prince Charles in his travels. Upon his return he became a Captain of the Red Regiment of the Train Bands of London, and a student of Gray's Inn. From the remarks in his diary, he must have been a steady supporter of the Monarchy, until he attended the trial of Hampden, when the defence, as he expresses it of that great man, completely opened his eyes, and caused him to alter his opinions. He then became a strong Republican, and after his introduction to Col. Cromwell, which took place at Hampden House, Bucks, which interview, he says, was so imprinted on his memory that he feels he must follow him unto death. He then entered Cromwell's Regiment, and was present at the affair of Chalgrove Field, at the Battle of Newbury, and he was wounded as he was throwing supplies into Gainsborough. At Marston Moor he received his death-wound while charging at the head of his regiment, and of which he died, after lingering three weeks, at Bakewell, on the 23rd of July, 1644.

"His relation, Sir John Eyre, says of him, 'he was a man of great courage, and an excellent scholar; a perfect master of the French and Spanish languages, and a proficient in music and drawing, as we found at his lodgings upwards of 300 specimens of his labour.' In looking over a MS. common-place book in his handwriting, there is many times mentioned the name of Hollar, no doubt the celebrated Wenceslaus Hollar. Under the date of the 6th of May, 1639, he says:—

"'Went to meet Mr. Hollar at the Baptist Inn, Holbourn, and spoke with him a long time on the manner of his drawing on copper.'

"Again on the 4th of June:—

"'Hollar called at my lodging here in Gray's Inn, and was pleased with my poor work in drawing. We afterwards walked to that nursery of military discipline, Artillery Garden, without Moorgate.'

"In 1640 and 1641, I find him for many days together in company of this Mr. Hollar, sketching the tombs and monuments of the various churches of London; indeed, he appears to have continued the friendship up to the time of his being called into active service on the part of the Commonwealth."

The portrait of Captain John Eyre is given on Plate XXXIV. which accompanies this brief notice.

## THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HATHERSAGE.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

*(Continued from page 166.)*

In forwarding a second instalment of these Registers, it may be well to mention, that this first volume, which had mysteriously disappeared from the Parish Chest, was restored to the vicar then in charge of the parish, the Rev. H. Cottingham, by the present Sir Smith Child, of Stallington Hall, Staffordshire.

On referring to the Pedigree of Barley, of Barley, in No. 28 of the "RELIQUARY," it will be found that some omissions can be supplied by this Register. One of the family, "Mathilda Bareley," seems to have died recusant. Again, on page 207 of the same number appears Margaret, the only daughter of Henry Savage, of Castleton; she is here proved to have married Mr. Henry Mitchell, and a farm in Hathersage still retains the name of Mitchell-field. The family of Smylter was, I believe, concerned in the rebellion of 1715. The Ragge's were settled at Stony Middleton, which then formed part of the parish of Hathersage. It would seem that a branch of the Berley family held possessions in Hathersage; it was in the adjoining chapelry of Bradfield that Elizabeth Berley resided, whose history is alluded to in the Pedigree of Longsdon.

List of farms, &c., in the old parish of Hathersage, which bear more or less connection with the several families in the Register.

Padley.	Briddocke.	Toothill.
Cowper-field.	Thorp.	Cocke bridge.
Seele-field.	Birley.	Foxe-house.
Greene's House.	Mitchell-field.	

Although in these instances the *names* of many persons still survive, yet no family appears to have preserved its station and "habitat" so completely as that of "Tomasson; to this day the representatives of that family possess considerable property in the township of Derwent, with which part of Hathersage, in A.D. 1630, the Tomassons were similarly connected.

I regret to add that a mistake has been made in my last contribution. The entry for 1629, Julij 25, should be read thus—

Matrim. con. Johannes Parker et Jana Ryddiard.

This Parker being, as I understand, of the Macclesfield family.

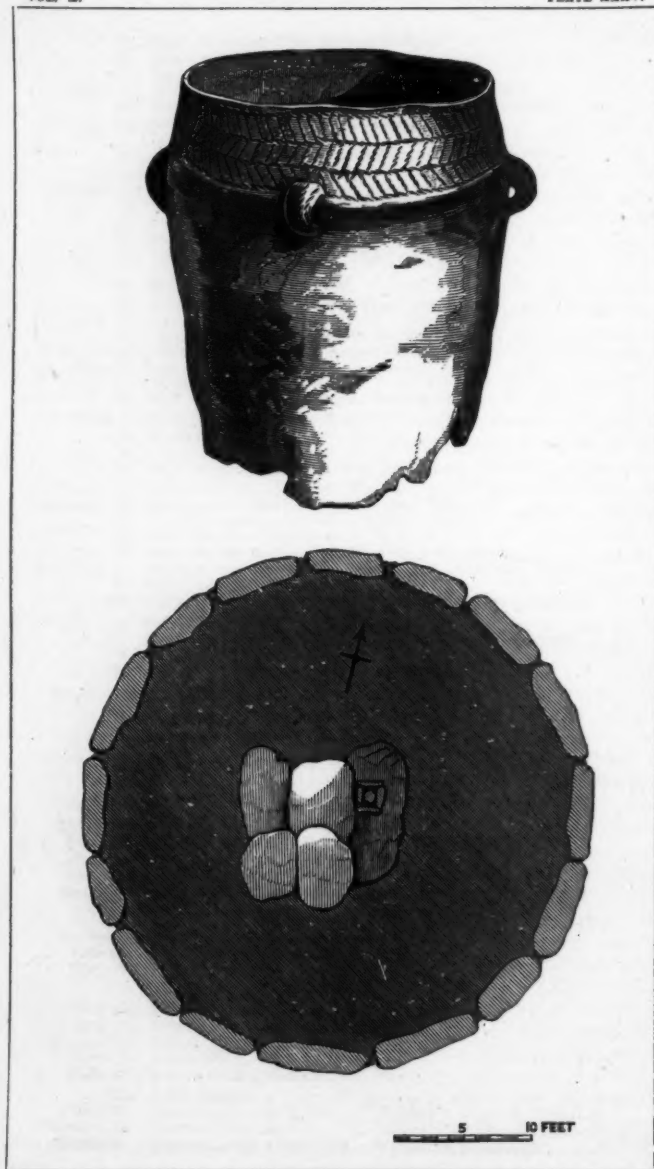
1630.

[Martij]	23.	Bapt. Nicholas fil. Anthonij Syddall.
"	31.	Sep. Anna filia Johannis Hawker.
Aprilis	1.	Sep. Joanna uxor Georgij Roebucke.
"	"	Bapt. Elizabetha filia Thomæ Hodgkinson.
"	"	" Anna filia Francisci Wilcockson.
"	"	Sep. Elizab. filia Thomæ Hodgkinson p. dict.
"	7.	Matrim. con. Guilielmus Eyre et Margarita Brador.
"	8.	Sep. fil. — Redferne.
"	"	Matrim. con. Mr. Henricus Mitohell et Mrs Margarita Savage.
"	11.	Bapt. Franciscus filius Bonifacij Syddall.
"	18.	Sep. Francisca Barber.
"	19.	Bapt. Sarah filia Johannis Greene.
"	22.	Sep. Rauf Miles de Padley
"	25.	Bapt. Richardus filius Anthonij Wilcockson.
"	28.	Matrim. con. Thomas Littlewood et Maria Wilcockson.
Maij	2.	Bapt. Johannes filius Eduard Bray.









BARROW, TREDINNEY HILL, CORNWALL.  
PLAN OF THE BARROW; AND CINERARY URN FOUND THEREIN.

NOTES ON THE DISCOVERY OF A KISTVAEN ON  
TREDINNEY HILL, NEAR THE LAND'S END.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

ALL over the waste lands in Cornwall, barrows or burial-mounds more or less abound, and numbers have been opened at divers times by those zealous in the cause of archaeology, with the view of obtaining further information on the habits and customs of the people who erected them. There is much cause for regret, however, that in course of time so many tumuli in all parts of the country have been levelled for the purpose of obtaining additional space for agriculture; in many cases without any attempt being made to add one iota to our knowledge of their internal structure. It is well known that barrows—some obviously the burial places of persons who had obtained, comparatively speaking, a position of high social rank among their fellow men—generally contain more to throw light on the primitive modes of life of our ancestors than any other class of ancient memorials; and, it is therefore a fact hardly surprising that the opening of these mounds has become for many years one of the favourite pursuits of archaeologists during their hours of relaxation from official duties. Perhaps no one has devoted more time to this kind of work than Canon Greenwell, of Durham, in his exploration of the barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds; and by his intimate knowledge of how to set to work, coupled with an amount of patience and energy not always experienced by those engaged in barrow-digging, he has been rewarded generally with great success, and has consequently contributed a vast amount of reliable information on the ornaments and weapons, as well on as the ethnology of the ancient inhabitants of the northern part of England.

It has been said that the barrows of Cornwall, when examined, have not produced many articles of note, and have generally not repaid the trouble of exploring. With this statement I cannot entirely agree, for the numerous cinerary urns exhumed in Cornwall, many of which are now deposited in the local and other museums, without taking into consideration many minor articles, show that the earthen and-stone tumuli which have been opened have yielded to the investigator some highly interesting objects for his study and gratification. Even among the miscellaneous "finds," the ornaments and vessels of gold that have been discovered on various occasions are in themselves worth the labour of much exploration, not intrinsically, perhaps, but through their associations. Of these gold objects, the cup found in a barrow on Rillaton Manor, near Liskeard, in 1837, is the most perfect and unique specimen of Celtic workmanship hitherto met with in the county. For an account of this cup and other gold antiquities found in Cornwall, see the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. ix. p. 34 *et seq.*

But the immediate object of this notice is not so much to enter into a review of barrows in general as to lay before the readers of the "RELIC" some account of the opening of a Celtic barrow near the Land's End, in which had been deposited an urn enclosed in a

kistvaen of unusual construction. This barrow stood on Tredinney Hill, about four miles north-east of the Land's End, and in the immediate vicinity of the conspicuous hills of Caer Bran and Bartinney, both of which are crowned with rude circular fortifications, indicative of the struggles that our early forefathers had probably to undergo against an invading and aggressive people. The Tredinney barrow consisted of a circular mound of earth, rising four or five feet above the surrounding level, protected externally by a ring of huge granite stones set on edge, originally sixteen in number. A modern hedge had unfortunately partially destroyed one end of the barrow, but its diameter was reckoned to be about thirty-eight feet.

The attention of W. C. Borlase, Esq.,\* of Castle Horneck, near Penzance, having been more than once drawn to this tumulus, he decided to open it on a favourable opportunity. Such an occasion occurred on Friday, the 21st of August, 1868, when that gentleman, accompanied by some workmen, arrived on the spot and proceeded to make preparations for investigating the contents of the mound. In the first place a trench was dug in the centre of the barrow. When at the depth of one foot six inches, however, a heap of natural granite rocks was encountered which debarred further progress downwards. A trench was accordingly cut in an easterly direction, until it reached another flat stone, three feet by two feet; which, on being removed, was found to cover a sepulchral urn, as its rim could be distinctly seen above the dark earth surrounding it. Excavations were further carried on, so that, in a short time, a perfect kistvaen was disclosed. Its dimensions were small, being one foot long, one foot four inches broad, and one foot six inches deep. Its peculiarity consisted in the sides being each built of two stones, one on the other, the upper one so overlapping internally as to firmly wedge in the urn. So tightly was it fixed that two sides of the kist had to be taken out prior to the removal of the urn. See Plate XXXV., for which we are indebted to the Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

In 1741, a kistvaen, of a very similar description to the above, was accidentally discovered in the parish of Gwithian, about half-a-mile to the south-west of the church-town. This discovery was made in an unusual and somewhat curious way:—A portion of the cliff having fallen by the continual undermining of the sea, there was disclosed, about three feet beneath the upper surface, the kist in question. In it was an urn resting on a single stone with its mouth downwards and filled with bones. The dimensions of the kist were about one foot eight inches square, and its sides were formed of layers of stone. The Tredinney kistvaen is probably the only other instance in Cornwall, in which each side has been formed of more than one slab of stone.

The Tredinney urn, like that found at Gwithian, rested on a single slab with its mouth downwards. It is one foot in height, and has a diameter of nine inches at the mouth. The lower part appears to have been broken off in a jagged manner, but the upper part is perfect. Round the top of the urn is a rude chevron pattern between

\* To this gentleman I would here express my thanks for his courtesy in privately replying to my enquiries.

irregular lines or bands. Just below this, four knobs or handles are fixed at regular intervals covered with an ornamentation of the same pattern, the rest of the urn having a plain surface. The quality of the pottery is not good, and the rudeness of the markings seems to show that it belongs to that class of objects, generally ascribed with good reason to a very early period. To ensure the preservation of the urn, it was conveyed to Castle Horneck, where it may be seen.

After an examination of the bones with which the urn was filled, it was surmised that the body burnt was that of a woman or small man; but this is to a great extent suppositional. The fact of the bones being less burnt than usual can be explained by supposing that the funereal rites were disturbed, and therefore hastened, by the approach of some warlike party with whom the Tredinney people were at variance. Besides the bones within the urn, a great quantity of ashes was found round about the kistvaen. Charred wood was plentiful, and some flint chippings were also detected.

Before concluding, it will be interesting to mark briefly the different rites connected with this pre-historic burial, and the manner in which they were most probably performed in similar cases. In the first place, a quantity of dry wood having been collected together and arranged on the bare surface of the granite rock—at Tredinney, the sloping stone in the centre of the barrow—the body would be taken up and placed on the top of the pyre. The faggots having been set fire to, the body would soon be burnt, until no more than mere ashes remained. The wood-embers would then be separated from the calcined bones, the latter being swept off the rock into the urn. If it were desired to place the urn mouth downwards, a layer of turf would be placed over its top, so as to prevent its contents being scattered when turned upside down. It may be questioned, however, whether this was the plan adopted at Tredinney, for since no bottom was found to the urn, not even when digging in the surrounding ground, there is some probability that the urn was imperfect when the burial was performed. If its bottom were then wanting, it is most likely that the turf was placed over the neck previous to the ashes being swept into the urn. As soon as in position, it would be quickly surrounded by granite slabs, so arranged as to form a rectangular kistvaen. The whole would then be covered with a mound of earth or stones, or of both combined, forming a lasting tribute to the memory of the departed one.

This final act in barrow-burial is noticed by Homer on the occasion of the funeral of Patroclus, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. Pope thus expressively translates the passage:—

“High in the midst they heap the swelling bed  
Of rising earth, memorial of the dead.”

So also, when the last offices were performed to Hector, the Trojan warrior,

“Last o’er the urn the sacred earth they spread,  
And raised a tomb, memorial of the dead.”

*Greenwich.*

## Original Document.

## DEED RELATING TO THE LINACRE FAMILY.

THE following highly interesting document is communicated by the Rev. W. Rotherham, of Bury St. Edmunds. It is an *Inquisition Post Mortem*, and affords proof of descent from the beginning of the XIV century to Henry VIII. In connection with this curious document, the Pedigree of Linacre, in our ninth volume, page 29, may be referred to.

EXCHEQ INQ:

5-6 HENRY VIII.  
GEO. MEVERELL, ESCH: }  
2 P.M.

INQ. indent. capta apud Asheborne in com. Derb. decimo die Aprilis Anno regni Regis Henrici 8 quinto, coram Geo. Meverell, Esch. dñi dñi Regis in Com. pred. Virtute brevis ejusdem dñi Regis de diem clausit extremam, eidem Esch. directi et huic inquisitioni consuti, ad inquirendum post mortem Roberti Lynacre defuncti per sac. &c. Qui dicunt super sac. suum quod quidam *Hulgo Lynacre* fuit seiscitus in dominio suo ut de feodo de manerio de Lynacre in Brampton vocat. Lynacre Hall cum suis pertinenciis ac de 80 acris terre, 7 acris prati, et 40 acris bosci cum pertinenciis in Brampton. Et sic seiscitus per quandam cartam suam jur. predictis in evidenciis ostens., dedit manerium pred. et cetera terras, et tenementa premissa cum suis pertinen. per nomen capitalis messuagii sui ac omnium terrarum, pratorum et boscorum, pastur. et aliorum ten. suorum cum suis pert. in Brampton cuidam *Rogero Lynacre* filio suo et heredibus de corpore suo legitime proc. Virtute ejus, idem *Rogerus* fuit seiscitus de eisdem maneriis, terris et tenementis, in dom. suo ut de feodo talliato per formam donacionis pred. Et postea idem *Rogerus* de tali statu obiit de premissis seiscitus, post ejus mortem manerium pred. ac omnia terre et ten. pred. descenderunt cuidam *Willelmo Lynacre* ut filio et heredi de corpore pred. *Rogeri* legitime proc. Virtute ejus idem *Willelmus* in manerio pred. et cetera premissa cum suis pert. intravit et fuit seiscitus in dom. suo ut de feodo tall. per formam donacionis pred. Et de tali statu inde obiit seiscitus. Post ejus mortem manerium pred. et cetera premissa cum suis pert. descenderunt cuidam *Willelmo Lynacre* ut filio et heredi de corpore predicti *Willelmi* prioris legitime proc. Virtute ejus idem *Willelmus* in maner. pred. ac cetera prem. cum suis pert. intravit et fuit seiscitus in dom. suo ut de feodo talliato per form. donac. pred. Et de tali statu de eisdem obiit seiscitus. Post ejus mortem man. et cetera prem. cum suis pert. descenderunt cuidam *Johanni Lynacre* ut filio et heredi de corpore pred. *Willelmi* filii *Willelmi* legitime proce. Virtute ejus idem *Johannes* in man. pred. ac cetera prem. cum suis pert. intravit ac fuit seiscitus in dom. suo ut de feodo talliato per formam donacionis pred. Et de tali statu de eisdem obiit seiscitus. Post ejus mortem man. pred. ac cetera prem. cum suis pert. descenderunt prefato *Roberto Lynacre* ut filio et heredi de corpore predicti *Johannis* legitime proc. Virtute ejus idem *Robertus* in man. pred. ac cetera prem. cum suis pert. intravit et fuit seiscitus in dom. suo ut de feodo per formam donac. pred. Et de tali statu de eisdem obiit seiscitus. Post ejus mortem man. pred. ac cetera prem. cum suis pert. descenderunt *Georgio Lynacre* ut filio ac heredi de corpore predicti *Roberti* legitime proc. Et ulterius jur. pred. dicunt sup. sac. suum quod pred. *Robertus Lynacre* fuit seiscitus in dom. suo ut de feodo de maneriis de Plomley ac Westwell cum suis pert. in com. pred. ac de 200 acris terre 40 acris pastur. 20 acris prato 20 acris bosci et 40a. reddit. cum pert. in Plomley, sic Westwell et Moresborgh in eodem com. in dom. suo ut de feodo ac seiscitus de eisdem obiit seiscitus. Post ejus mortem pred. maneria de Plomley et Westwell et Moresborgh pred. descenderunt prefato *Georgio* ut filio et heredi pred. *Roberti*. Et eadem jur. pred. dicunt sup. sac. suum quod prefatus *Robertus Lynacre* fuit seiscitus in dom. suo ut de feodo de uno cotagio et 1 acra prati cum pert. in Beyghton in com. pred. ac de 8 acris terre ac 7 acris bosci in Byrley in eodem com. ac de 3 messuagiis 70 acris terre 20 acris pasture et 10 acris bosci cum pert. in Hanley in eodem com. et sic seiscitus de eisdem obiit seiscitus. Post ejus mortem pred. messuagia, terre, tenementa ac bosc. descenderunt prefato *Georgio* ut filio ac heredi predicti *Roberti Lynacre*. Et ulterius Jur. pred. dicunt sup. sac. su. quod quidam *Henricus Everyngham* armiger, *Johannes Everyngham* clericus et *Johannes Lyllly* clericus fuerunt seisciti in dom. suo ut de feodo de uno messuagio 60 acris terre 6 acris prati 40 acris pasture cum pert. in *Hakenhorp* in pochia de Baghton et sic seiscitus per quandam cartam Jur. predictis super capcionem hujus inquisitionis in evid. ostens. tradiderunt dimiserunt et eadem carta confirmaverunt prefato *Roberto Lynacre* messuagia predicta ac terras prata pastur. per



nomen capitalis messuagii cum suis pert. in Hakenthorp in pöchia de Beghton nec non omnia illa terras et ten. sua in eadem Villa tunc in tenura *Johannis Obeden* habend. et tenend. pred. cap. mess. et ten. pred. prefato *Roberto Lynacre* pro termino vite sue et quod post decessum ipsius *Roberti* predict. mess. et ten. remanerent *Petro Lynacre* filio ipsius *Roberti* pro termino vite ipsius *Petri*. Et quod post decessum ipsius *Petri* eadem mess. et ten. remanerent rectis heredibus prefati *Roberti Lynacre*. Virtute cujus idem *Robertus* fuit de eisdem seiscitis in dom. suo et de libero tenemento. Et de tali statu obiit seiscitus prefato *Petro* superstate. Virtute cujus mess. et ten. predict. remanerent prefato *Petro* per formam tradicionis pred. Et etiam Jur. pred. dicunt quod pred. *Henricus Everynham*, *Johannes Everynham* et *Johannes Lytly* fuerunt seisciti in dom. suo ut de feodo de uno alio messuagio 60 acris terre, 8 acris prati, & 30 acris pasture cum pert.<sup>6</sup> in Hakenthorp pred. Et sic seiscitus per quandam aliam cartam suam Jur. predictis super capcion. hujus inquisitionis in evid. ostens. tradiderunt dimiserunt et eadem carta confirmaverunt prefato *Roberto Lynacre* mess. et ten. pred. per nomen unius messuag. et omium aliarum terrarum et ten. suorum cum pert. in Hakenthorp in pöchia de Beghton que tunc fuerunt in tenura *Johannis Croks* habend. et tenend. predicto *Roberto Lynacre* pro termino vite sue. Et quod post decessum ipsius *Roberti* pred. mess. et ten. remanerent *Phillippo Lynacre* filio ipsius *Roberti* pro termino vite ipsius *Phillipi*. Et post decessum ipsius *Phillipi* eadem mess. et ten. in tenura pred. *Johannis Croks* remanerent rectis heredibus ipsius *Roberti Lynacre*. Virtute cujus idem *Robertus Lynacre* fuit seiscitus de mess. et ten. predict. in dom. suo ut de libero tenemento et de tali statu obiit seiscitus prefato *Phillippo* adhuc superstate. Virtute cujus mess. et ten. predict. in tenura prefati *Johannis Croks* remanerent prefato *Phillippo* virtute dimissionis et confirmacionis pred. Et etiam Jur. predicti dicunt sup. sac. suum quod quidam *Johannes Smyth* de Westwell et *Johannes Smyth* de Moresburgh junior fuerunt seisciti in dom. suo ut de feodo de 2 mess. 100 acris terre, 40 acris pas<sup>ur</sup>. et 10 acris prati cum pert. in Beghton et Hanley in com. pred. Et sic seisciti per quandam cartam suam Jur. predictis super capcionem hujus inquisitionis in eviden. ostens. dederunt ac concesserunt pred. mess. terr. et ten. per nomen omnium mess. terr. et ten. suorum in Beghton et Hanley tunc in tenura *Johannis Raulynson* et *Thome Wygfull* prefato *Roberto Lynacre* et *Anne* uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum *Roberti* et *Anne* exeuntibus. Et si contingat predict. *Roberto* et *Anne* sine heredibus de corporibus ipsorum *Roberti* et *Anne* exeuntibus obire, quod tunc pred. mess. terr. et ten. remanerent rectis heredibus *Johannis Lynacre*. Et dicunt quod pred. *Robertus* et *Anna* habuerunt exitum inter eos legitime proc. prefatum *Georgium*. Et quod pred. *Anna* adhuc superstes est et se tenet in pred. mess. terr. et ten. per jus accrescendi. Et dicunt quod pred. man. de Lynacre vocat. Lynacre Halle cum suis pert. ac omnia alia terras et ten. in Bramp-ton pred. tenentur de *Georgio Comite Salop.* ut de manerio suo de Cawsehall per fidel. et reddit. 6s. 8d. per ann. Et quod pred. man. de Plomley et Westwell ac omnia alia terras et tenementa in Plomley, Westwell et Moresburgh tenentur de *Jacobo Strangewyth* milite ut de man. suo de Eglynton sed per que servicia Jur. pred. ignorant. Et pred. terr. et ten. in Hakenthorp tenentur de Priore de Burton per fidel. et reddit. 4s. per ann. pro omnibus serviciis. Et quod pred. terr. et ten. in Beghton tenentur de domino *flithugh* sed per que servicia ignorant. Et quod pred. terr. et ten. in Byrley tenentur de Priore de (Lond<sup>n</sup>) per fidel. et 1 astruar. vell. 12d. per ann. pro omni. serv. Et quod pred. terr. et ten. in Hanley tenentur de *Johanne frēchewell* per 1 rubram Rosam solvendam ad festum nativitat<sup>is</sup> eti. *Johannis Baptiste* pro omnibus, &c. Et quod pred. *Robertus Lynacre* nulla alia sive plurā terras seu ten. habuit vel tenuit de domino Rege sive de aliquo alio die obitus sui. Et quod pred. *Robertus* obiit 8 Dec. Anno regni domini Regis nunc 5. Et quod pred. *Georgius* est filius et heres ejus propinquior Et etatis 21 annorum et amplius. In cujus &c.

## Notes on Books.

### THE CORONATION STONE.\*

A BEAUTIFULLY printed quarto volume, issued in their truly elegant and faultless style, by Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas, gives the Legend of the Coronation Stone of Scotland, formerly at Scone, in that kingdom, but now forming a part of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. The myth which clothed the stone has in this volume been carefully considered and exploded by Mr. Skene, and the true story of its uses and its wanderings accurately set forth. It is a book to be read and to be referred to, and we cordially recommend it, while thanking Mr. Skene for the trouble he has bestowed on its publication.

\* *The Coronation Stone.* By WILLIAM F. SKENE. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas, 1889. 1 vol. 4to, pp. 50. Illustrated.

## THE LEGEND OF CHRISTIAN ART.\*

THE Rev. H. T. Armfield, in his charmingly-written and truly admirable little work now before us, has given such evidence of his ability to write on Christian Art, and on Saints and their Emblems, as to make one earnestly hope that this is but the forerunner of a larger and more extended work from his pen. A work on Saints and their Emblems, written in such a style and in such a spirit as he has shown in his notices of St. Agnes, St. Sebastian, and others, would, indeed, be an acquisition to our literature, and is one that is much wanted. We seriously commend the idea of the publication of such a work to Mr. Armfield's attention. It could not be in better or abler hands. The "Legend of Christian Art" now before us is faultless, and is one which cannot be too highly commended.

## ROLLS OF ARMS.†

MR. ARMYTAGE has undertaken the very laudable and useful task of editing a series of ancient Rolls of Arms, and has already issued the first two of his series. The first is Glover's Roll, of the reign of Henry III., which is the most ancient known to be in existence, and contains 218 shields of arms; and the second is Charles' Roll of the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., which contains no less than 671 shields of arms. "Charles's Roll," which has already been edited by Mr. Percival, under the name of "St. George's Roll," is a very important document, and Mr. Armytage has done wisely—although he expresses regret at having done so as following in the steps of Mr. Percival—in giving it thus early in his series. His reprints of Rolls would not have been complete without this one, and we repeat he has done wisely in thus giving it early. It is, we are glad to perceive, to be followed by the "Acre Roll," the "Caerlaverock Roll," which must not be confounded in subscribers' minds with the "Siege of Caerlaverock," the "Falkirk Roll," the "Boroughbridge Roll," and others; and when the series is complete it is Mr. Armytage's intention to review and index the whole. If the remainder of the series is carried out as well as its beginning, the work will be one of the most valuable and important which has yet been issued. Of course the success of the scheme, in some measure, depends on the amount of support it receives from subscribers, and it therefore behoves all who take an interest in Heraldry and in Genealogy to give in their names to the publisher. Each Roll, it should be added, is carefully indexed, and no pains have been spared to make them useful and acceptable to all.

## WEAPONS OF WAR.‡

ONLY quite recently we had occasion to notice in our pages—and we did so with much gratification—the appearance of a translation of M. Lacombe's work on Arms and Armour, translated into English by Mr. Boutell. Curiously enough, another work on a similar subject, but totally different in treatment, appears to have been issued almost simultaneously with it. MM. Lacombe and Demmin have thus been working at the same mine and at the same time, and have at almost the same moment completed their labours. But with what different result! Each has produced a work of excellence, but each so independent of the other in arrangement and in treatment as to be totally distinct in every sense of the word, except in that of subject.

M. Demmin has produced, almost in form of a chronologised catalogue raisonnée of all the best-known examples of arms and armour in every country and every collection, a work of reference of immense value to the archaeologist. It contains nearly two thousand engravings (of the execution of which we cannot speak in terms of praise) exhibiting in a light, sketchy, manner all the best examples; and to each of these is added a short descriptive paragraph. There are also valuable chapters on armourers, and their marks and monograms, and on hints to collectors, with recipes for cleaning and preserving arms. The book is an excellent one, and will be found invaluable to the collector. It is excellently translated by Mr. Black, and is issued in an admirable manner by Messrs. Bell and Daldy. Wherever Lacombe's book stands, this of M. Demmin ought to stand on the same shelf beside it; and where Lacombe is not, there Demmin ought to be.

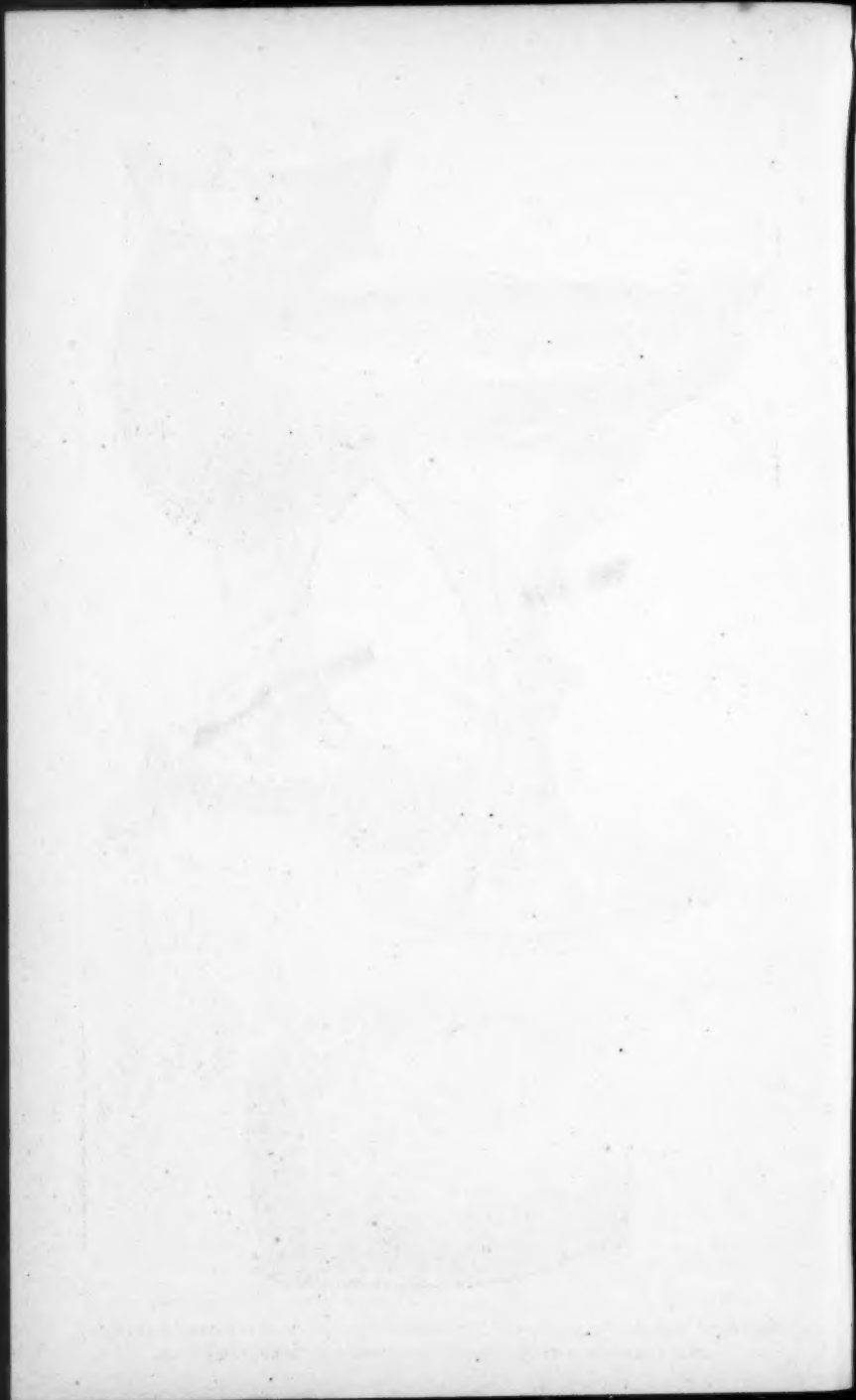
\* *The Legend of Christian Art Illustrated by the Statues of Salisbury Cathedral.* By the Rev. H. T. ARMFIELD, M.A., Minor Canon of Salisbury Cathedral. Salisbury: Brown & Co. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 160, 1869. Illustrated with a photograph.

† *Ancient Rolls of Arms.* 1. *Glover's Roll of the reign of King Henry III.* 2. *Charles' Roll of the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.* Edited by GEORGE J. ARMYTAGE, F.S.A. London: 4to. J. Russell Smith, Soho Square.

‡ *Weapons of War, being a History of Arms and Armour, from the earliest period to the present time.* By AUGUSTE DEMMIN. Translated by C. Black, M.A. London: Bell & Daldy, 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 596, 1870. Illustrated.



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#### THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

THE subject of guilds, trading companies, brotherhoods, and communities of one kind or other of persons associated together for purposes of mutual protection and support, is one of vast interest, and well deserving of more attention than has hitherto been devoted to it. In the present article it is not our intention to enter into the subject further than to call attention to one of the most important and flourishing of the London companies or guilds, that of the Ironmongers, of which company Mr. Nichol has published an admirable and elaborately-detailed history. The Guild of Ironmongers, although doubtless in existence long prior to that time, is first distinctly mentioned, it seems, in 1351, when the heads of the mysteries or guilds, of the Drapers, Spicers, Mercers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Woolners, Vintners, Skioners, Saddlers, Tailors, Cordwainers, Ironmongers, and Butchers, were ordered to call together "the good people of the said mysteries" to elect four of the "wisest and most sufficient" of each of the bodies to "treat with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs upon some serious business touching the state of the said city." From this time forward the records of the progress of the company are full. In 1368 one of the company, William Dikeman, served the office of Sheriff, and in 1376 the company returned four members to the Common Council. At this time they were principally resident about Ironmongers' Lane and Old Jewry. In 1410 another of this company, Sir Richard Marlow, was Lord Mayor; and again, in 1442, Sir John Hatherley, or Adderley, Ironmonger, was Lord Mayor. In 1456 the



company obtained a grant of arms:—"Silver, a chevron of Gowlys; sitte between



of the same mystery or art." The seal of the company, supposed to be coeval with the date of the charter, is of silver, and is here engraved.



of Garlands, one of which is engraved on the next page, are still preserved, though not now used by the company—that of the Master being of crimson, and those of the Wardens of green, velvet.

In 1686, Sir Christopher Draper, a member of the company, was Lord Mayor, and his "Show," or "Pageant," is one of the earliest, of which full particulars are recorded. In 1606, James I., by letters patent, confirmed the privileges and possessions of the company, who, in the same year, ordered a new banner with the Royal arms to be made. In 1618, Sir Christopher Harvey, Ironmonger, was Lord Mayor, when Anthony Munday prepared the pageant. An engraving of some of the figures introduced into a similar pageant (about which pageants an article will appear in a future number) is given by Mr. Nichol. In the same year one of the most interesting circumstances connected with the company—that of the "gentle Isaac" Walton being admitted a member, occurred. Isaac Walton was made free of the company

three Gaddes of Steele of Asure, on the cheuron three swevels of Golde; with two lizards of their owne kynde, en-coupled with Gowlys, on the helmet" (*Argent*, on a chevron, *gules*, between three gads, *azure*, three swivels, or, Crest—two lizards rampant, proper, coupled *gules*.) These arms were since ratified and confirmed in 1560, and again in 1634. The old motto of the company was, in allusion to the gads of steel—"Asper dure" (*acier dur*), but the present one is—"God is our strength." The first incorporation of the company was in 1463 (3 Edward IV.), in which charter by the "Merchant King," Richard Fleming, Alderman, is appointed first Master of the "commonalty corporate," and Nicholas Marchall and Robert Toke as first "keepers or guardians (wardens)

In 1558 the charter of incorporation of the company by Edward IV., was confirmed by charter of Philip and Mary, for which charter of confirmation the company paid £10 4s. 4d. This was again confirmed in 1560 by Queen Elizabeth. In 1569 the form and ceremony of electing and investing in office, of the Master and Wardens was ordained. It was in manner following:—When the Court were assembled at dinner "at suche tyme as the waiters shall be saruid in," the Wardens were to rise and go out of the hall, and then return, preceded by the minstrel and beadle, the senior Warden carrying the Master's garland and deliver it, "making their obeysaunce" to him, and attending him while he placed it on the heads of such as were to succeed him and them, and then on his own. The Wardens were then to retire, and re-enter, this time wearing their own Garlands, and preceded as before by the minstrel and beadle, and by a cup bearer. The cup was then received by the chief Warden and handed to the Master, whereupon the Master was to take the Garland from his own head, and placing it on the head of the new Master, drink to him. The Wardens were then again to retire, and again to re-enter, and having passed twice round the hall with minstrel and beadle and cup-bearers, to place on the heads of their successors the Garlands, and to drink to them, and deliver them the cups. A set



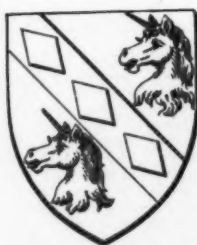
HELMET WITH COBHAM CREST.



GEFFERY.



NICHOLS.



SMITH.







PILGRIM'S SIGN, ST. THOMAS A'BECKET.



WOODEN OSTRICH, IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

by Thomas Grinsell, and served as a gentleman in fairs in the Mayoralty of Sir James Campbell, in 1629; and also in 1635, in the pageant provided for Sir Christopher Clitherow. In 1637 he was chosen Warden of the Yeomanry, and in 1639 paid over to his successor £2 7s. 10d., the balance left in his hands after discharging the duties of that office. In 1641, he is described in the records of the company as Isaac Walton, of the parish of St. Dunstons-in-the-West. If for nothing but these valuable items in the biography of Walton, which are all new to the world, Mr. Nichol deserves the warmest thanks of all biographers. In 1619, James I. granted a "perpetuity" to the company of all their lands, tenements, &c., in and about London, and shortly afterwards these were further secured by Act of Parliament. This was followed, as was so repeatedly done, to the impoverishment of this and other guilds, by an order for a "benevolence" to the King, the finding of which compelled for a length of time the company to go without their dinners! In 1622, "the sale of ironmongery wares brought into the city by foreigners, except within the precincts of Leadenhall," was prohibited. In 1629, Sir James Campbell, ironmonger, was Lord Mayor, his pageant being written by Thomas Dekker, that of Sir Christopher Clitherow in 1635, being written by Thomas Heywood. The charters, &c., of the company having been surrendered under the *Quo Warranto* to Charles II. a new charter was granted, in the first year of his reign, by James II. In 1685 Sir Robert Goffery was Lord Mayor; the pageant by Mr. Charles Williams. In 1688 the company's surrender under the *Quo Warranto* was returned to them uncancelled, and letters patent granted. From this time forward, the history of the company has been one of progress, and is full of interest in every particular.

Such, in few words, and without even an allusion to the Irish estates, and many other matters of importance, is a brief, very brief, outline of the history of the important and ancient Guild of Ironmongers, of whom Mr. George Davis Heatley is



the present Most Worshipful Master, and Mr. John Combs and Mr. John Birkett, F.R.C.S., are Wardens; Mr. G. R. French being the Surveyor.

The History of the Company has been most carefully written by Mr. John Nichol, F.S.A. (who was Master of the Company in 1859), the only man, we have no hesitation in saying, who was able to do it well. The volume this gentleman has produced is one of the choicest and best productions of its kind we have seen, and is one that does infinite credit to its author. It is splendidly printed and beautifully illustrated, and is a perfect gem among that class of works—privately printed ones—which a collector always looks upon as the jewels with which literature is set. Of the illustrations to Mr. Nichol's admirable volume we are enabled, through his kindness, to give our readers examples which will show their beauty and their exquisite clearness of detail. The genealogical portion of the work is especially valuable, and gives copious notices, with many pedigrees, and with armorial bearings of Masters, Members, and Benefactors of the Company from 1463 down to the present time. We cannot but repeat that this is one of the best and most carefully edited books we have ever seen.

Having briefly adverted to the history of the Ironmonger's Company, and to Mr. Nichol's admirable work on the subject, we pass on to make mention of an Exhibition which was held in the Hall of the Company, in 1861. The idea of a *Conversazione* and Exhibition—a new feature in connection with London companies—originated with Mr. Howard, and a committee was appointed to carry out the suggestion, and their labours were crowned with such eminent success that one of the most valuable, and certainly the most curious and interesting, assemblages, of works of art and antiquity which had ever been got together, was collected and exhibited for three days. It was felt that such a collection, got together under such circumstances, and containing such a matchless variety of treasures, was worthy of permanent

illustration, and Mr. George Russell French, the respected Surveyor of the Company, undertook the editorship of an illustrated catalogue, which has just been completed. At this Exhibition, as Mr. French charmingly says, "were seen jewels of rich and exquisite form and great value; antiquities of hammered Steel, and bruised arms hung up for monuments, recalling the glories of England's warlike Kings, by whom they had been borne; while other objects carried the thoughts of the spectator back to the haughty Becket, and the imperious Wolsey; to the 'hard-ruled' Henry and his six Queens; to the stately Tudor Elizabeth and her beautiful and hapless captive-cousin; to the myriad-minded Shakspeare; the graceful Raleigh; the gallant Blake; the Martyr-King and his stern rival; to the fiery Rupert and the victorious Marlborough; and a host of England's worthies, terminating with her immortal Nelson and Wellington"—with much that was rich and rare from the tombs of Egypt, the buried cities of Etruria, the art-mines of Greece and Rome; the stores of the Anglo-Saxons, and with much to illustrate the progress of the staple—iron—with which the company is so closely associated. It was a wise thought to preserve a lasting memorial of this collection, and the task could not have been undertaken by better or abler or more enthusiastic hands than Mr. French's, and the result is a work that must be taken, and remain, a *model* for catalogues, both in classification, in the treatment of the notices of the various articles, and in illustration.

The first division of the work embraces "Iron and Ironwork," the introduction to which is by our old friend Alfred White, F.S.A. In this class among caskets, coffers, and irons, fire backs, tankards, locks, latches, and other articles, the brank is illustrated, and we are gratified to see reference made to the "RELICUARY," and to Mr. Jewitt's article upon that obsolete instrument of punishment. Then follows—"Egyptian Antiquities," which is followed by "Bronzes and Metal Work"—the excellent introduction being by Mr. French—and this is one of the most interesting divisions of the book. Next are "Chamberlains' Keys," "Locks, Keys, and Door Furniture," and "Autographs and Holographs," all by Mr. French. "Miniature Portraits," "Drawings and Sketches," and "Arms and Armour," by Mr. French, and our old friend Mr. C. Baily. Prominent in this division is the admirable engraving of a helmet with the crest of the Cobhams, which we re-produce on Plate XXXVIII.

The next division is "Engravings, Wood-cuts, and Etchings," by Sir Charles Price and Daniel Green; and this is followed by paintings in oil, illuminated MSS., charters, books, and bookbinding (by H. S. Richardson), "London Corporation Records, Pageants, &c.," "Pilgrims' Signs," by Mr. French, one of the best and most curious of which is St. Thomas à Becket engraved on Plate XXXIX; "Implements," "Seals," "Civic Insignia," "Pottery and Glass," "Clocks and Watches," by Mr. French; "Monuments," "Models," "Medals," "Historical Relics," "Civic Garlands," of which we have already engraved that of the Ironmongers Company; "Personal Ornaments and Jewellery," "Embroidery and Needlework," and "Carvings," all by Mr. French, one of the most curious specimens of which is the gigantic wooden Ostrich, which formed a part of the pageant at the Mayoralty of Sir James Cambell, in 1629 (Plate XXXIX.), "Finger Rings, and Signets," "Ecclesiastical Utensils," "Enamels," "Ivory Carvings," "Gold and Silver Plate, decorative and otherwise," by Mr. French, and "Miscellaneous objects," form the remainder of the principal divisions.

Of the illustrations which adorn these superb volumes, it is almost needless to speak, for the examples which, through the courtesy of Mr. Nichol and Mr. French, we are enabled to give, speak for themselves. They are in the very highest possible style of art, and are worthily drawn by Baily, Franklin, and others, and engraved by Utting, Linton, Leighton, Sachs, and Walsley, who have shown themselves perfect artists in their treatment of the different subjects.

We repeat that Mr. French's catalogue is the best which has ever been issued, and to him and all who have aided him—few though they be—thanks are eminently due.

The "Worshipful Company of Ironmongers" is singularly fortunate in numbering among its members such men as Mr. Nichol and Mr. French, and they must, consequently be the envy of all the other companies. Did each company and guild possess such men—so able and so willing as these are—what might we not expect? It is to be hoped that the examples of Mr. Nichol, in the book before us; of Mr. Jupp in his history of the "Carpenters' Company," and of Mr. Williams, in his history of the "Founders' Company," will be followed by all the others.

We ought to add that Mr. French's catalogue, which ought to be in the library of every antiquary, is not published for sale through booksellers, and can only be had from himself, at 7, Powis Place, Great Ormond Street. Only a limited number of copies have been printed.





GYPCERE; AND STANDARD GALLON MEASURE, TEMP. HEN. VII.  
BELONGING TO CHARLES WARNER, ESQ.



THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, VOL. 1, NO. 1, 1851.

## GAELIC TOPOGRAPHY OF SCOTLAND.\*

MR. ROBERTSON, who is favourably known as the author of "Concise Historical Proofs on the Highlands," and other works, has, in the work before us, shown himself a thorough master of the subject he has chosen—his object being that of the clearing up, as far as may be, of the mists which surround the pre-historic ages so far as Scotland is concerned. The principal point he has attempted to prove is that the Highlanders are the veritable "descendants and representatives of the valiant Caledonian Gael, who were the first inhabitants of the land of Alban, now called Scotland, and were also of England," and no doubt he has proved this to his own satisfaction, and to that of a number of other deeply-thinking people. We must own that we ourselves are not converted to his opinion. The work is, however, a very curious and valuable one, and is worthy of a careful and attentive perusal. The names of places, with their meanings and derivations—several thousand in number—are valuable to all antiquaries and give an equal value to the book on either side of "the border." It is illustrated by an admirably coloured map of Scotland, and is issued in Mr. Nimmo's best style.

## HISTORY IN THE NAMES OF PLACES.†

MR. FLAVELL EDMUNDS has done good service to topography and to archaeology in the preparation of the work before us, which is one of the most useful manuals ever issued. Before entering on the vocabulary, Mr. Edmunds gives clever dissertations on names which record the physical condition of the country; names which indicate the Fauna; the occupation and military organization of the people; the religions of the people; the memory of persons or events; the tribal divisions of the people; those which preserve traces of the Britons among the Teutonic invaders, and those which indicate the several immigrations to this country; names which illustrate old English and Norse social life; those produced by the Norman Conquest; those which record the connection of the Church with the soil, and the ranks and orders of the hierarchy; and names which belong to the period of the breaking up of feudalism, and those of recent origin. The vocabulary is well arranged, and although we might have wished it more extended, is remarkably good and useful. Altogether, Mr. Edmunds has produced a work which will be of immense service.

## BARDS OF SOUTH DURHAM.‡

WE have pleasure in again calling attention to Mr. Tweddell's "Bards and Authors of Cleveland and South Durham," which has now reached its ninth part, which includes Memoirs of John Walker Ord, of John Ryley Robinson, LL.D., a poet of considerable standing, and an antiquary of some note, and of James Clephan, whose name is well known in connection with the "Gatehead Observer," and other papers. Mr. Tweddell's work is a very creditable one, and one which ought to be extensively patronised both in the district and out of it. The biographies are, for the most part, well written, and the selections of examples of the productions is admirably made. We have a great liking for those works which commemorate local worthies, and therefore it is that we so cordially thank Mr. Tweddell for what he has done and is still doing, for Cleveland and South Durham.

## ROCHFORD HUNDRED, ESSEX.§

WE desire to call attention to a "History of Rochford Hundred," now being issued by Mr. Philip Benton, of Wakering Hall, in the county of Essex. The work is being issued in parts, of which thirteen, comprising Ackington, Barling, South Bemfleet, Canvey Island, Canewdon, Eastwood, South Fambridge, and Foulness, have already appeared. The book is just such an one as is wanted, and it would be well indeed if every "Hundred" had an historian as able and as ready to record its history as Mr. Benton is for that of Rochford. The author seems to have left no stone unturned, no page unread, which could throw the least light on the subject of his researches, and his work is one which will remain a standard book of reference on all matters connected with the places of which it treats. We recommend our topographical friends to secure Mr. Benton's "History" for their shelves.

\* *The Gaelic Topography of Scotland, and what it Proves, Explained.* By JAMES A. ROBERTSON, F.S.A., Scot. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 1869, pp. 544, Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

† *Traces of History in the Names of Places.* By FLAVELL EDMUNDS. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 304, 1869.

‡ *The Bards and Authors of Cleveland and South Durham.* By G. M. TWEDDELL, 8vo., Stokely, G. M. Tweddell.

§ *History of Rochford Hundred.* By PHILIP BENTON. 8vo., Rochford. A. Harrington.

## NATURAL PHENOMENA.

MR. E. J. LOWE, one of the most distinguished savans of the present, or any other, age, has just issued the first part of a new work—new both in conception, in subject, and in treatment—“Natural Phenomena and Chronology of the Seasons”—which is a chronological account, collected from every source available to him, of remarkable frosts, thunderstorms, droughts, gales, floods, and earthquakes, and also of diseases, cattle plagues, famines, and other ills with which the British isles have been visited since the year 220. This first part embraces the long period from A.D. 220 to 1753, and the contents are of the most curious and interesting character.

There can be no doubt that such a compilation—which we especially notice is only preliminary to a larger and more extensive one, in which the phenomena of foreign countries, and the results deduced from their observation, will be included—must ultimately prove of immense value to science, and we recommend our readers to procure a copy of Mr. Lowe's work, and, whenever in the course of their readings or researches they come across any mention of the occurrence of such phenomena, etc., as it embraces, at once to refer to its pages, and if not already found there, to “make a note of” and send to the author at Highfield House, Nottingham. They will thus, at little trouble to themselves, be aiding an inquiry, the important results of which it is not for us to calculate.

## THE “EAST ANGLIAN.”\*

It is an old adage that if a thing be cheap it must be nasty. This will not apply to Mr. Tymms's “East Anglian”—for it is good, but is as dear as dear well can be. We have before us four numbers of this work, containing, all put together, only thirty-two leaves; eight leaves forming the whole of each number! The matter is thoroughly good and useful, though there is so very little of it—and this it is, probably, that “makes one crave for more.” We shall take another opportunity of speaking at greater length of the value of this publication when we have received the past volumes, and the “Visitation of Suffolk,” from its publisher.

## POEMS FROM MANXLAND.†

To an apparently deep love for the little island of her birth, and a keen appreciation of the poetical element which is no less closely interwoven with the myths and superstitions of the North, than with the more polished and artificial legends of the Greek and Roman mythology, the author of this little book joins in an eminent degree a faculty for that quiet and unobtrusive style of versification, by which—to apply words of her own to our purpose—“turns and modes of thought, that else had set in darkness are preserved and reflected even as objects sunk below the horizon are, occasionally, brought again into view by atmospheric refraction.” To the poems which specially relate to the Isle of Man—the legends which Miss Cookson has woven into verse, and her translations from the Manx—she has added a variety of illustrative notes on the customs and folk lore of the island which we cannot value too highly. Some of the miscellaneous poems contain passages of considerable merit—the short series of verses on Paris being the best; and the translations from the German are, on the whole, accurate and successful.

## HISTORIC NINEPINS.‡

ALTHOUGH somewhat deferred, our commendation of our good old friend John Timbs' highly interesting volume, which he quaintly calls “*Historic Ninepins*,” is none the less hearty and sincere. It is an admirable volume, full to overflowing with valuable information and entertaining matter. It is indeed “a book of curiosities where old and young may read strange matters,” and from a perusal of which we defy any one to rise without having gained both instruction and entertainment. Many of the ninepins of fictitious history, Mr. Timbs, who is an expert and careful player, has “knocked down” completely; and has set up in their stead facts which no after player can demolish. We strongly recommend the book, which is got up in Messrs. Lockwood's best style, to our readers, assuring them that it is all they can desire.

\* *The East Anglian*. 8vo., Lowestoft, Samuel Tymms, High Street.

† *Poems from Manxland, with Legends and Translations from the Manx and German*. By ELIZABETH COOKSON. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. pp. xvi. 192.

‡ *Historic Ninepins. A Book of Curiosities, where old and young may read strange matters*. By JOHN TIMBS. London: Lockwood & Co., Stationers' Hall Court. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 548. 1869.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### CLAY FAMILY.

In the last "RELIQUARY," Dr. Charles Clay states that one of this name is recorded in Domesday Book to hold 2 hides of land in Crich. This is purely a fiction, no such small holders or holdings are mentioned in that record. The Clays of Crich or any other place have no real claim to any such antiquity as that claimed for them. The Pedigree of Clay of Crich, as entered at the Heralds' Visitation of 1611 is:—

John Claye, of Crich, Gent., — Mary, 1st ux. dau. of Wm. — Margaret, 2nd wife, dau. in 1584 purchased lands here from Anthony Babington, Esq., and died 1632, bur. in the chancel of Crich Church, leaving three daus. and co-heiresses (said in the "RELIQUARY" to die 1602, which is an error.)

Calton, of Calton, co. Derby, Esq., chief Cook Mather and Servant of the Hawks to Henry VIII., and widow of — Charnells, of Shenston, co. Leicester, Esq., died 1583.	of Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Tamworth, and widow of German Pole, Esq., of Wakebridge, died a. p.
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William. Theophilus. — both died a. p.	Susannah, mar. — Clarke, of Mansfield.	Maria, mar. Timothy Pussey, of Solston, Notts, gentleman.	Penelope mar. Thos. Brailsford, of Senior, Notts, gentleman.
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Dr. Clay, in his Paper says, Richard Clay, of the Hill, in North Wingfield, died in 1640, whilst in the Pedigree facing page 145, he is stated to be born in that year. Query which is correct. On what authority was the Pedigree given by Dr. Clay in the "RELIQUARY" compiled? T. N. I.

### TIDESWELL BELL-RINGERS' RULES (CIRCA 1770?).

All gentlemen that here intend to ring  
 See that these laws you keep in everything:—  
 When first that you into the belfry come  
 See that the ringers have convenient room;  
 For if you be an hindrance unto them,  
 Fourpence you forfeit to these gentlemen.  
 For every oath you swear ere you go hence,  
 You must immediately pay just sixpence.  
 For every bell turn'd o'er, without delay  
 Fourpence you must unto the present clerk pay;  
 And if that you're desirous for to ring,  
 With hat or spurs on do not touch one string;  
 For if you do your forfeit is for that  
 Fourpence pay down or else you lose your hat.  
 And if you have a mind to be inrolled  
 A ringer here, these orders you must hold.

ESLIGH.

### GUTCH'S COLLECTANEA CURIOSA.

8<sup>o</sup> vol. Oxford, 1781; 2, pp. 428.—ITER CAROLINUM.

"23 Aug. 1642 to Nottingham, Earl of Clare, where his Majesty set up his Royal Standard.

13 Sep. to Derby, 3 nights, 12 miles.

16 Sep. to Uttoxeter, 1 night "

17 Sep. to Stafford, 2 nights "

p. 444

"Aug. 1645—Tuesday 12—to Tutbury Castle, Pr.\* in camp, and lying at the Lord Loughborough's, 1 night, 12 miles.

Wednesday 13th Ashborn in the Peak, Mrs. Cokaine's, 1 night, 14 miles.

Thursday 14th to Chalford near Bakewell, Earl of Devonshire, 1 night, 14 miles.

Friday 15th to Welbeck, Marquis of Newcastle, 2 nights, 12 miles."

"The whole collected by a daily attendant on his Majesty of happy memory."

\* (Qy.) prayer or prince.

ESLIGH.

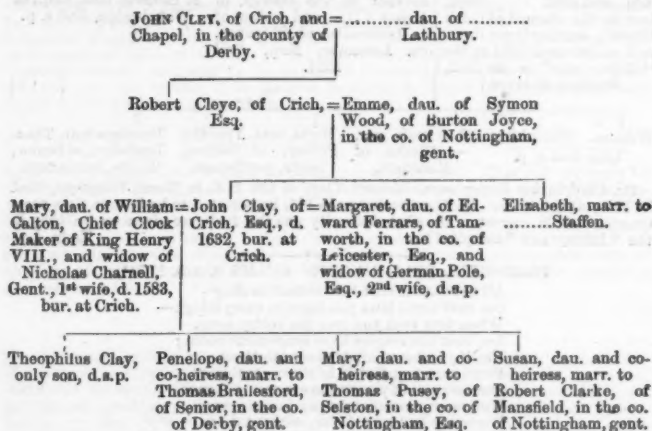
Will some reader of the "RELIQUARY" kindly inform me of the meaning of the following inscription, which occurs on an antique intaglio seal, of yellow jasper, in my possession—ABANA—ANABA. It will be seen that it reads the same both forward and backward. The other side of the stone bears a figure of Jupiter enthroned, with the eagle by his side.

J. P. R.

## PEDIGREE OF CLAY OF CRICH.

BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

IN Dr. Clay's very interesting account of the family of Clay, given in the last number of the "RELICQUARY," frequent mention is made of the main branch, the Clays of Crich, who, as Dr. Clay states, held lands in that place at the time of the Domesday survey. It is somewhat surprising that the Herald's Visitations furnish such brief and meagre accounts of so ancient a family, but Flower's Visitation of 1599 merely gives the armorial bearings, and St. George's Visitation of 1611 records but two generations. This being the case, the following pedigree, short as it is, compiled from the Harleian MSS., 1093 and 1537, and from other authentic sources, may perhaps be acceptable to the readers of the "RELICQUARY."



Towards the close of the seventeenth century there was a family of the name of Clay, resident in the town of Nottingham, said to have been a younger branch of the Clays of Crich. A stone in the south aisle of St. Peter's Church in Nottingham, records the death in 1686 of Joseph Clay, Gentleman; and in the same church there is a tablet to Alderman John Rickards, and Anne his wife, daughter of Joseph Clay, which tablet bears the arms of Rickards, impaling *argent*, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped *sable*, showing that this branch bore the same arms. The pedigree of the Clays of North Wingfield (Plate XIX. of the present volume) contains two slight errors in the names, viz., Sarah, daughter of Robert Clay, is stated to have married Richard *Guenholty*, it should be Richard Greenhalgh of Mansfield; and the name of the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Clay, should be William Ridsdale, not *Ardale*.

## FAMILY OF IRETON.

MR. SLEIGH's valuable pedigree of the Iretons of Ireton, in the county of Derby, and of Attenborough, in the county of Nottingham, given in the last number of the "RELICQUARY," makes William Ireton, Esq., of Ireton, and Mary, his wife (the daughter of George Zouch, Esq., of Codnor) to be the parents of General Henry Ireton, Lord-deputy of Ireland. This statement does not however agree with Henry Ireton's baptismal register in Attenborough Church, which is as follows:—"Henricus Ireton, infans Germani Ireton arm' baptiz at fuit decimo die Novembris, 1611." Thus showing that Henry Ireton was not the son of William Ireton, who very probably died without surviving issue, but was most likely the son of William Ireton's brother, German. Mr. Sleigh does not give the name of German Ireton the younger's wife, nor have I been able to discover who that lady was; perhaps some other correspondent of the "RELICQUARY" may furnish the requisite information.

A. E. L. L.

## HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE.

IN accordance with my promise in the last number of the "RELIQUARY," I now give a brief synopsis of the plan of the proposed "History, Topography, and Genealogy of the County of Derby."

The work will be one of considerable magnitude, and is intended to be issued in sections, of folio size, and to be illustrated by at least a thousand engravings. Each section is intended to contain in certain proportions, a part of the general matter numbered from I. to XIII., in the following synopsis, in addition to a considerable portion of the topographical part numbered XIV. in the synopsis. Each section will contain a large number of illustrations.

As a work of this magnitude can only be accomplished at a very considerable cost, it is necessary that it should be published by subscription, and as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers' names are obtained to guarantee the bare outlay, it will at once be proceeded with and issued. It is therefore necessary that names of intending subscribers should be sent in as early as possible, and it is hoped that all who are in any way connected with the county or take an interest in its history and topography, will, by their names, aid in this great and good and necessary work.

Every information connected with this work will be most cheerfully given by me; and subscribers' names may be sent in either to myself (to my address, Mr. LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., Winster Hall, near Matlock); or, to Mr. Richard Keene, Derby; or, in London, to Messrs. Nichols & Sons, 25, Parliament Street; or, Mr. John Camden Hotten, 74, Piccadilly.

### BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF PLAN.

- I. Brief General History of the County.
- II. Rivers, Mountains, Caverns, Mineral Springs, Roads, Railways, Canals, Navigable Rivers, &c., &c.
- III. Antiquities of the County—Celtic, Romano-British; Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Mediæval—British and Roman Roads, &c.
- IV. Domesday Survey, and Table of Names and Owners, &c., of Manors.
- V. Geology, Minerals, and Mining, with Mining Laws and Customs, and Mineral Produce—Coal, Lime, Lead, Iron, Spar, Gypsum, &c.
- VI. Manufactures, past and present—(Iron Works, Pottery and Porcelain, Spar, Hosiery, Scythe Stones, Buckles, Spinning Wheels, Silk, Hosiery, Cotton, Worsted, Lace, Stockings, Paper, Grindstones, Needles, &c., &c.)
- VII. Natural History—A brief Fauna of the County.
- VIII. Botany—List of Plants found in the County.
- IX. Agriculture and Crop Produce.
- X. Statistics of Population—tabulated alphabetically according to last and preceding census.



- XI. Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Traditions, Ballads, and Literature of the County.
- XII. Worthies of the County. (List only—leaving notices for the topographical portion.)
- XIII. Glossary of Local Words and Phrases.
- XIV. Topography—alphabetically arranged, and to comprise under the name of each place, whether town, parish, township, village, or hamlet :—
  - 1. Geographical Description, Situation, &c.
  - 2. Extent, Population, Trade, &c.
  - 3. Topographical Description.
  - 4. The Church—To comprise—
    - 1—An Architectural History and Description.
    - 2—Monuments—Described and Illustrated.
    - 3—Parish Registers—Transcript of, or Extracts from.
    - 4—Bells and Bell Inscriptions and Marks, &c.
    - 5—The Font ; Described and Illustrated.
    - 6—The Heraldry of the Church—A complete Visitation, noting all existing Armorial bearings.
    - 7—The Stained Glass, Oak Carving, etc.
    - 8—Ancient Paving Tiles, etc.
  - 5. The Castle, Manor House, or other like place—comprising
    - 1—Its History and Description.
    - 2—Genealogy of Past and Present Owners of the Manor.
  - 6. Places of Worship other than the Parish Church ; Public Buildings, Institutions, etc., etc.
  - 7. Charities, Schools, etc.
  - 8. Seats—With Arms, Seals, Pedigrees, etc., of their past and present Owners, from Heralds' Visitations, and other sources.
  - 9. Other families connected with the place—their Arms, Seals, Pedigrees, etc., from Heralds' Visitations, and other sources.
  - 10. Remarkable Incidents.
  - 11. Antiquities and Remarkable Natural Objects in the place and neighbourhood, &c., &c.
- XV. Indexes of Subjects, Names of Persons and Places, and of Arms and Pedigrees.

One great feature of my plan here very briefly set forth—and it is one which is eminently just and right, although generally ignored in similar works—is to give the full credit of every scrap of information to the person by whom it is supplied. None will be ignored, none will be forgotten, none will be slighted, but to the contributions of each and all the names will be attached, and thus the world will see to how brilliant a staff of workers it is indebted at last for a history of this, one of the most favoured and important counties within the confines of the kingdom. All who are willing to help in the good work, by furnishing accounts of places, or by giving other information, and furnishing sketches, etc., are earnestly requested to communicate with me as early as possible.

*Winster Hall, Derbyshire.*

LEWELLYNN JEWITT.

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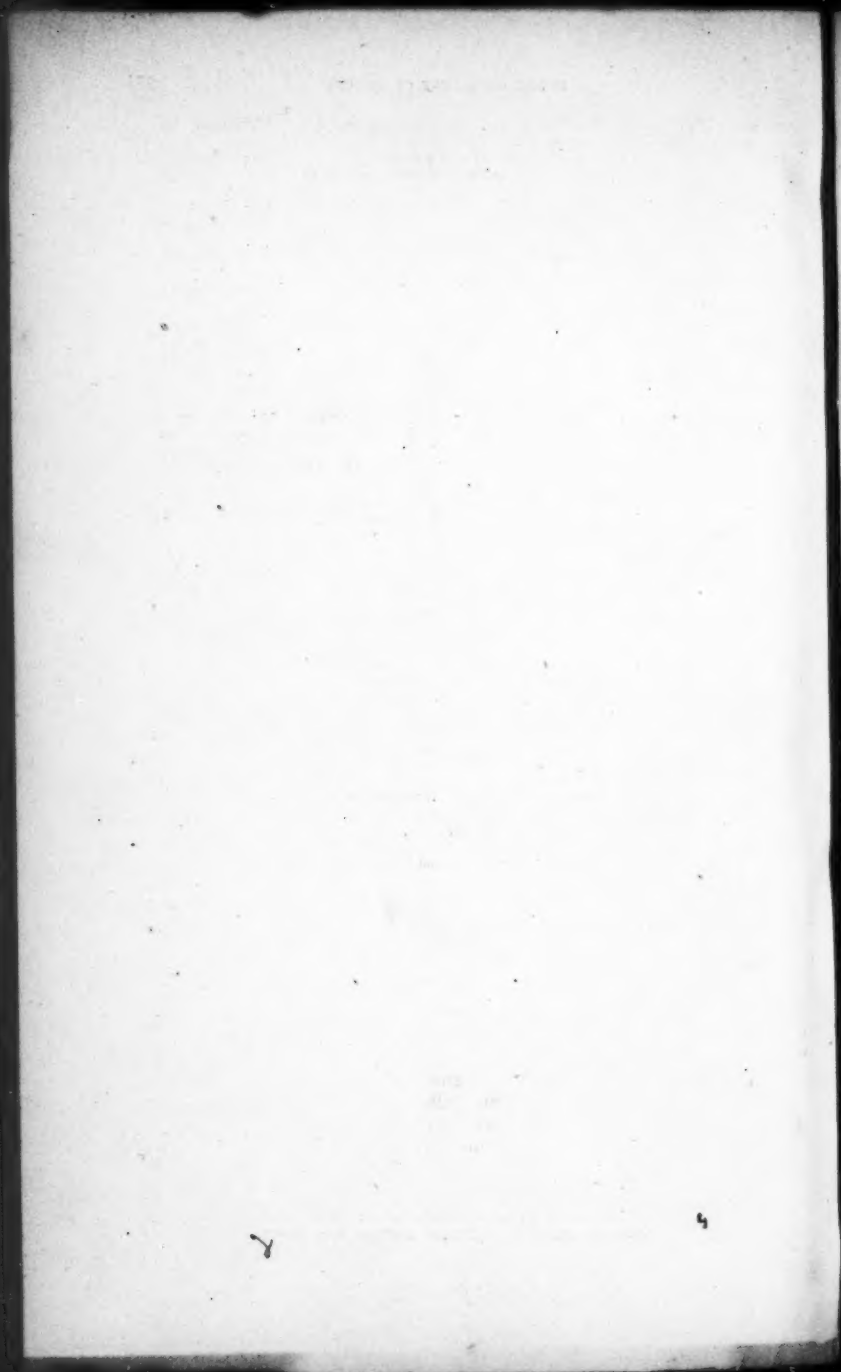
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## The Herald and Genealogist.

EDITED BY

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HON. MEMBER OF THE SOCO. OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND AND NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOC.

This Miscellany is devoted, in the first place, to the antiquities of Heraldry; and, next, to those branches of Local and Family History to which Heraldry lends material aid.

Notwithstanding a quick succession of important works on the latter subjects, and many upon Heraldry as now understood, it is admitted that the archaeology of this art is in arrear of the general advance of antiquarian science. "The marshalling of Coat-Armour, which was formerly (as Judge Blackstone remarked in his *Commentaries*,) the pride and study of all the best Families in the Kingdom," has in later times fallen into great and undeserved neglect; and one of the most accomplished and sagacious of modern antiquaries, the Historian of South Yorkshire, has spoken of *gentilitial insignia* as "a beautiful department of our National Antiquities, which has never yet been investigated with the attention it deserves." (Hunter's *Deanery of Doncaster*, vol. i. p. 32.) To stimulate the revival of this study is one of the principal aims of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Five volumes of this work have now been completed, and the more important Articles which they contain are as follows:—

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